

## Chapter III. Predictors and Risk Factors Associated with Welfare Receipt

The Welfare Indicators Act challenges the Department of Health and Human Services to identify and set forth not only indicators of welfare dependence and welfare duration, but also predictors and causes of welfare receipt. Up to this point, welfare research has not established clear and definitive causes of welfare dependence. However, research has identified a number of risk factors associated with welfare utilization. For purposes of this report, the terms “predictors” and “risk factors” are used somewhat interchangeably.

Where the Advisory Board established under the Welfare Indicators Act recommended narrowing the focus of dependence indicators, it recommended an expansive view toward predictors and risk factors. The range of possible predictors is extremely wide, and until they are measured and analyzed over time as the PRWORA changes continue to be implemented, their value will not be fully known. Some of the “predictors” included in this chapter may turn out to be simply correlates of welfare receipt, some may have a causal relationship, some may be consequences, and some may have predictive value.

For purposes of this report, the predictors/risk factors included in this chapter are grouped into three categories: economic security risk factors, employment-related risk factors, and risk factors associated with non-marital childbearing.

**Economic Security Risk Factors (ECON).** The first group includes nine measures associated with economic security. This group encompasses six measures of poverty, as well as measures of child support receipt, food insecurity, and lack of health insurance. The tables and figures illustrating measures of economic security are labeled with the prefix ECON throughout this chapter.

Poverty measures are important predictors of dependence, because families with fewer economic resources are more likely to be dependent on means-tested assistance. In addition, poverty and other measures of deprivation, such as food insecurity, are important to assess in conjunction with the measures of dependence outlined in Chapter II.

Reductions in caseloads and dependence can reduce poverty, to the extent that such reductions are associated with greater work activity and higher economic resources for former welfare families. However, reductions in welfare caseloads can increase poverty and other deprivation measures, to the extent that former welfare families are left with fewer economic resources.

Several aspects of poverty are examined in this chapter. Those that can be updated annually using the Current Population Survey include: overall poverty rates (ECON 1); the percentage of individuals in deep poverty (ECON 2), and poverty rates using alternative definitions of income (ECON 3 and 4). The chapter also includes data on the length of poverty episodes or spells (ECON 5); and the cumulative time spent in poverty over a decade (ECON 6).

This chapter also includes data on child support payments (ECON 7), which can play an important role in reducing dependence on government assistance and thus serve as a predictor of dependence. Household food insecurity (ECON 8) is an important measure of deprivation that,

although correlated with general income poverty, provides an alternative measure of tracking the incidence of material hardship and need, and how it may change over time. Finally, health insurance (ECON 9) is both tied to the income level of the family, and may be a precursor to future health problems among both adults and children.

**Employment and Work-Related Risk Factors (WORK).** The second grouping, labeled with the WORK prefix, includes nine factors related to employment and barriers to employment. These measures include data on overall labor force attachment and the employment and earnings for low-skilled workers, as well as data on barriers to work. The latter category includes incidence of adult disabilities and children with chronic health conditions, adult substance abuse, levels of educational attainment and school drop-out rates, and child care costs.

Employment and earnings provide many families with an escape from dependence. It is important, therefore, to look both at overall labor force attachment (WORK 1), and at employment and earnings levels for those with low education levels (WORK 2 and WORK 3). The economic condition of the low-skill labor market is a key predictor of the ability of young adult men and women to support families without receiving means-tested assistance.

The next two measures in this group (WORK 4 and WORK 5) focus on educational attainment. Individuals with less than a high school education have the lowest amount of human capital and are at the greatest risk of becoming poor, despite their work effort.

Measures of barriers to employment provide indicators of potential work limitations, which may be predictors of greater dependence. Substance abuse (WORK 6), disabling conditions (WORK 7), and chronic child health conditions (WORK 8) all have the potential of limiting the ability of the adults in the household to work. In addition, debilitating health conditions and high medical expenditures can place a strain on a family's economic resources. High child care costs (WORK 9) are both a potential barrier to work and an additional strain on family finances.

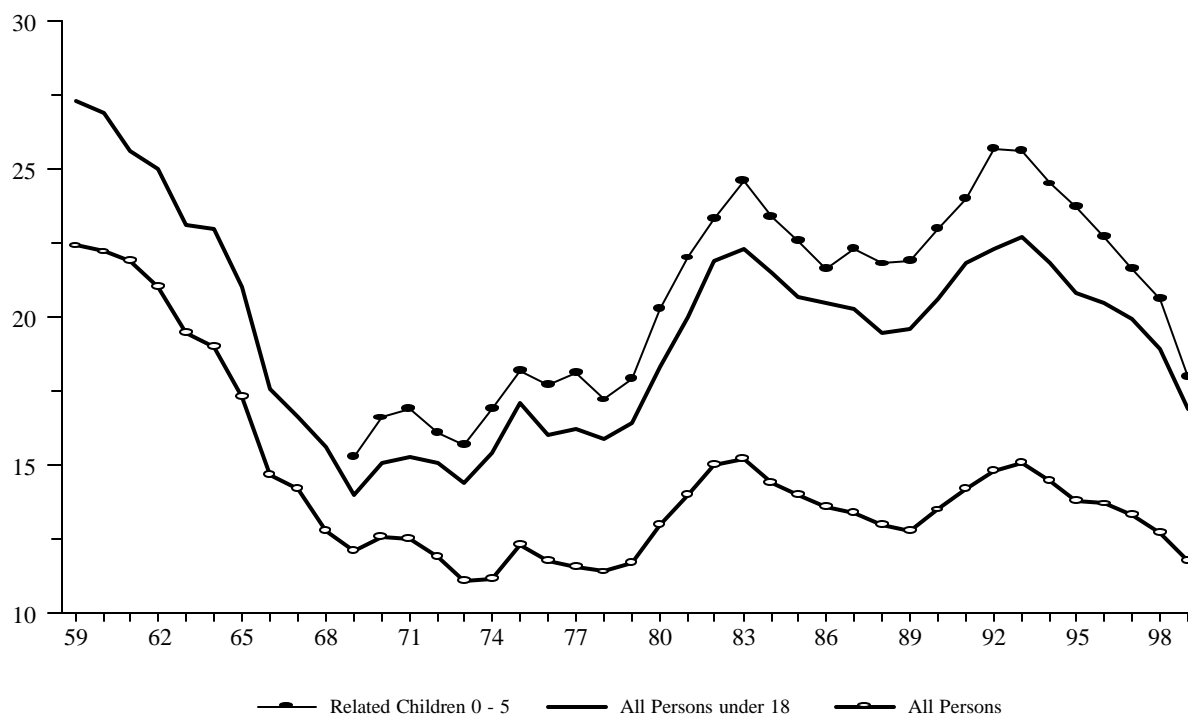
**Non-Marital Birth Risk Factors (BIRTH).** The final group of risk factors addresses out-of-wedlock childbearing. The tables and figures in this subsection are labeled with the BIRTH prefix. This category includes long-term time trends in births to unmarried women (BIRTH 1), births to unmarried teens (BIRTH 2 and BIRTH 3), and children living in families with never-married parents (BIRTH 4). Children living in families with never-married mothers are at high risk of dependence, and it is therefore important to track changes in the size of this vulnerable population.

As noted above, the predictors/risk factors included in this chapter do not represent an exhaustive list of measures. They are merely a sampling of available data that address in some way the question of how a family is faring on the scale of deprivation and well-being. Such questions are a necessary part of the dependence discussion as researchers assess the effects of the major changes that have occurred in the laws governing public assistance programs.

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## ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 1. POVERTY RATES

Figure ECON 1. Percentage of Persons in Poverty, by Age: 1959-1999



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-210 and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

- The percentage of persons living in poverty has continued to decline since 1993, when the poverty rate for all persons was at a ten-year high of just over 15 percent. In 1999, the overall poverty rate was just under 12 percent, the lowest level since 1979.
- While the poverty rate for children has declined along with the overall rate in the past several years, children, particularly young children, continue to have higher poverty rates than the overall population. For example, in 1999, the poverty rate for related children ages 0 to 5 was 18 percent, compared to 12 percent for the overall population.
- The poverty rate for blacks declined nearly 10 percentage points between 1992 and 1999, from 33 percent to less than 24 percent, as shown in Table ECON 1. The gap between black and white poverty rates was at an historic low of 14 percentage points; the gap has narrowed by a third since the early 1990s, when it exceeded 21 percentage points. The poverty rate among Hispanics reached 23 percent in 1999, the lowest level since 1979.
- The poverty rate for the elderly (persons ages 65 and over) reached an historic low of less than 10 percent in 1999. This was a lower poverty rate than the rate both for children under 18 (17 percent) and adults ages 18-64 (10 percent).

**Table ECON 1. Percentage of Persons in Poverty, by Race and Age: Selected Years**

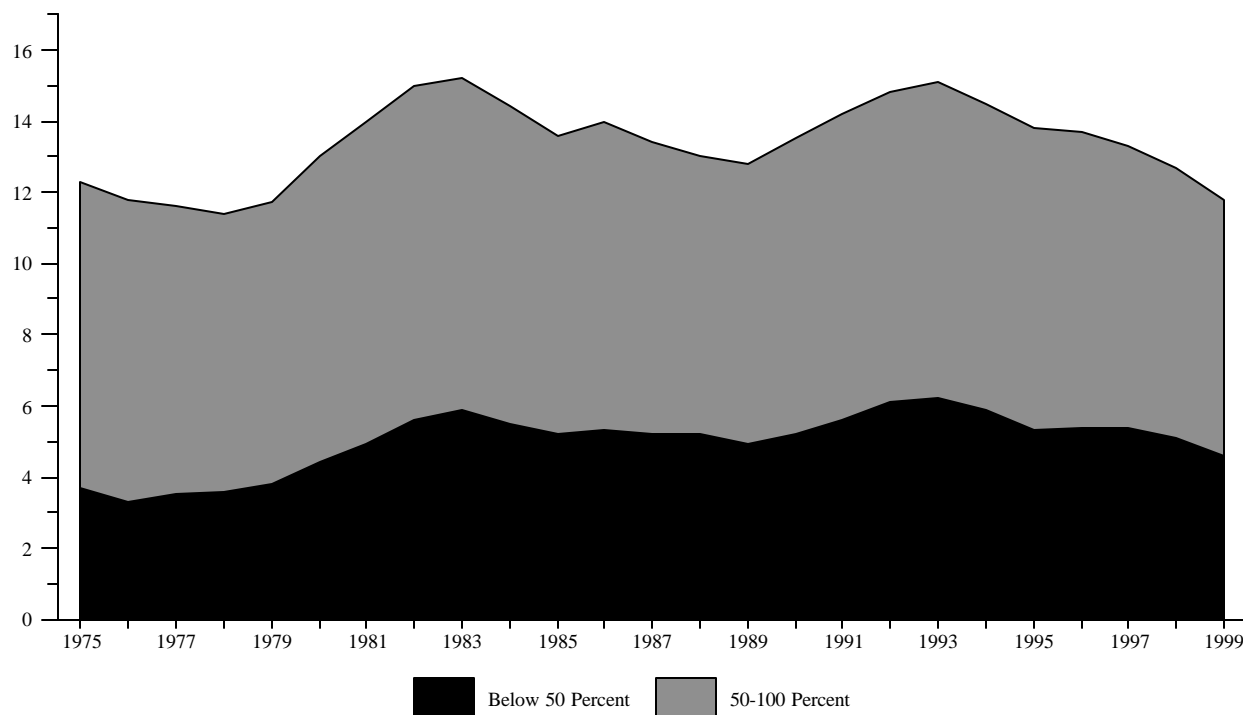
	Related Children		All Persons				Hispanic		
	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-17	Total	Under 18	18 to 64	65 & over	White	Black	Origin
1959	N/A	N/A	22.4	27.3	17.0	35.2	18.1	55.1	N/A
1963	N/A	N/A	19.5	23.1	N/A	N/A	15.3	N/A	N/A
1966	N/A	N/A	14.7	17.6	10.5	28.5	11.3	41.8	N/A
1969	15.3	13.1	12.1	14.0	8.7	25.3	9.5	32.2	N/A
1973	15.7	13.6	11.1	14.4	8.3	16.3	8.4	31.4	21.9
1976	17.7	15.1	11.8	16.0	9.0	15.0	9.1	31.1	24.7
1979	17.9	15.1	11.7	16.4	8.9	15.2	9.0	31.0	21.8
1980	20.3	16.8	13.0	18.3	10.1	15.7	10.2	32.5	25.7
1981	22.0	18.4	14.0	20.0	11.1	15.3	11.1	34.2	26.5
1982	23.3	20.4	15.0	21.9	12.0	14.6	12.0	35.6	29.9
1983	24.6	20.4	15.2	22.3	12.4	13.8	12.1	35.7	28.0
1984	23.4	19.7	14.4	21.5	11.7	12.4	11.5	33.8	28.4
1985	22.6	18.8	14.0	20.7	11.3	12.6	11.4	31.3	29.0
1986	21.6	18.8	13.6	20.5	10.8	12.4	11.0	31.1	27.3
1987	22.3	18.9	13.4	20.3	10.6	12.5	10.4	32.4	28.0
1988	21.8	17.5	13.0	19.5	10.5	12.0	10.1	31.3	26.7
1989	21.9	17.4	12.8	19.6	10.2	11.4	10.0	30.7	26.2
1990	23.0	18.2	13.5	20.6	10.7	12.2	10.7	31.9	28.1
1991	24.0	19.5	14.2	21.8	11.4	12.4	11.3	32.7	28.7
1992	25.7	19.4	14.8	22.3	11.9	12.9	11.9	33.4	29.6
1993	25.6	20.0	15.1	22.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	33.1	30.6
1994	24.5	19.5	14.5	21.8	11.9	11.7	11.7	30.6	30.7
1995	23.7	18.3	13.8	20.8	11.4	10.5	11.2	29.3	30.3
1996	22.7	18.3	13.7	20.5	11.4	10.8	11.2	28.4	29.4
1997	21.6	18.0	13.3	19.9	10.9	10.5	11.0	26.5	27.1
1998	20.6	17.1	12.7	18.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	26.1	25.6
1999	18.0	15.5	11.8	16.9	10.0	9.7	9.8	23.6	22.8

Notes: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. All persons under 18 include related children (own children, including stepchildren and adopted children, plus all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption), unrelated individuals under 18 (persons who are not living with any relatives), and householders or spouses under age 18.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-210 and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 2. DEEP POVERTY RATES

Figure ECON 2. Percentage of Total Population Below 50 and 100 Percent of Poverty Level: 1975-1999



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-210 and unpublished tables available online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

- Between 1993 and 1999, the percentage of the population in "deep poverty" (with incomes below 50 percent of the federal poverty level), decreased by more than a quarter (from over 6 percent in 1993 to less than 5 percent in 1999).
- In general, the percentage of the population with incomes below 50 percent of the poverty threshold has followed a pattern that reflects the trend in the overall poverty rate, as shown in figure ECON 2. The percentage of people below 50 percent of poverty rose in the late 1970s and early 1980s, then, after falling slightly, rose to a second peak in 1993. The overall poverty rate followed a somewhat similar pattern, with more pronounced peaks and valleys.
- Over the past two decades, there has been an overall increase in the proportion of the poverty population in deep poverty. From a low of 28 percent of the poverty population in 1976, this population rose to nearly 41 percent by 1992. In 1999, 39 percent of poor persons had incomes that fell below 50 percent of the poverty level.
- Not only the poverty rate, but also the total number of poor people fell in 1999, as shown in Table ECON 2. While the overall U.S. population increased by nearly 100 million people between 1959 and 1999, there were actually 7 million fewer people in poverty in 1999 than forty years prior.

**Table ECON 2. Number and Percentage of Total Population Below 50, 75, 100, and 125 Percent of Poverty Level: Selected Years**

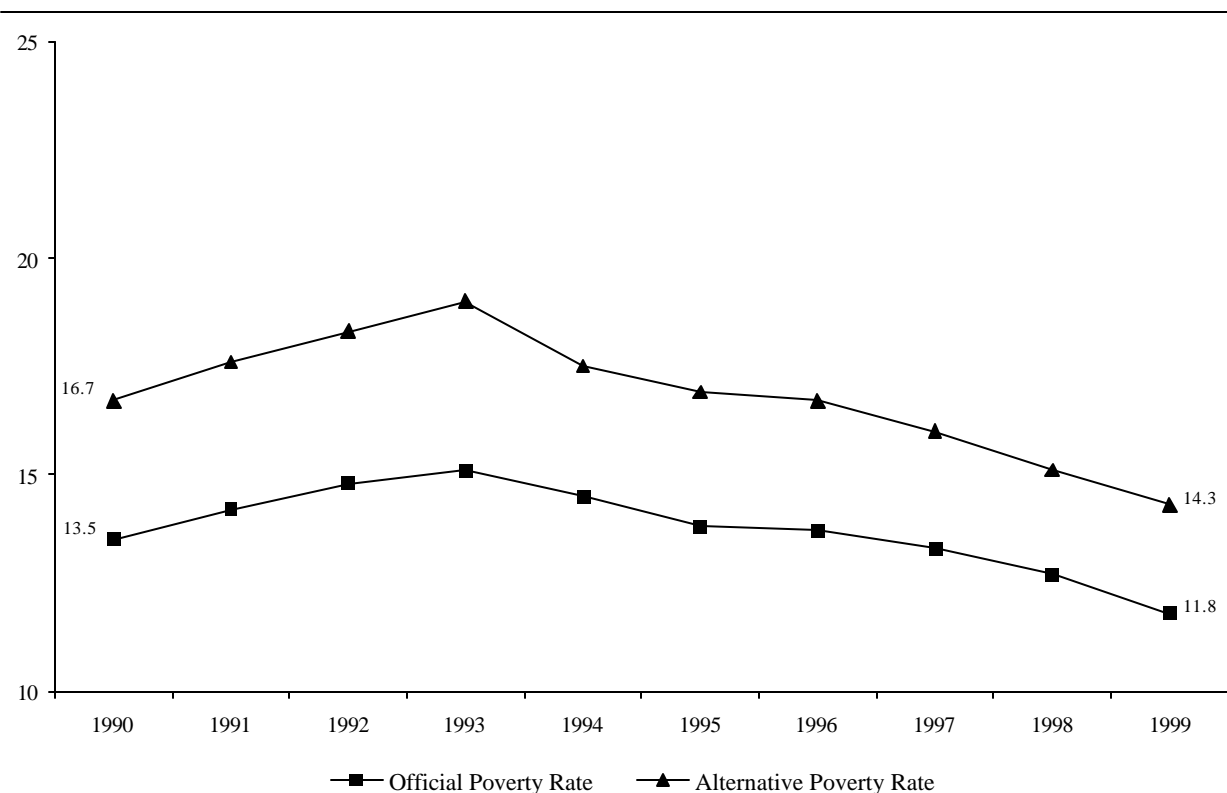
Number In 000's	Total Population	Below 50 percent		Below 75 percent		Below 100 percent		Below 125 percent	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1959	176,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39,500	22.4	54,900	31.1
1961	181,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39,600	21.9	54,300	30.0
1963	187,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36,400	19.5	50,800	27.1
1965	191,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33,200	17.3	46,200	24.1
1967	195,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,800	14.2	39,200	20.0
1969	199,500	9,600	4.8	16,400	8.2	24,100	12.1	34,700	17.4
1971	204,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,600	12.5	36,500	17.8
1973	208,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23,000	11.1	32,800	15.8
1975	210,900	7,700	3.7	15,400	7.3	25,900	12.3	37,100	17.6
1976	212,300	7,000	3.3	14,900	7.0	25,000	11.8	35,500	16.7
1977	213,900	7,500	3.5	15,000	7.0	24,700	11.6	35,700	16.7
1978	215,700	7,700	3.6	14,900	6.9	24,500	11.4	34,100	15.8
1979	222,900	8,600	3.8	16,300	7.3	26,100	11.7	36,600	16.4
1980	225,000	9,800	4.4	18,700	8.3	29,300	13.0	40,700	18.1
1981	227,200	11,200	4.9	20,700	9.1	31,800	14.0	43,800	19.3
1982	229,400	12,800	5.6	23,200	10.1	34,400	15.0	46,600	20.3
1983	231,700	13,600	5.9	23,600	10.2	35,300	15.2	47,000	20.3
1984	233,800	12,800	5.5	22,700	9.7	33,700	14.4	45,400	19.4
1985	236,600	12,400	5.2	22,200	9.4	33,100	13.6	44,200	18.7
1986	238,600	12,700	5.3	22,400	9.4	32,400	14.0	44,600	18.7
1987	241,000	12,500	5.2	21,700	9.0	32,200	13.4	43,100	17.9
1988	243,500	12,700	5.2	21,400	8.8	31,700	13.0	42,600	17.5
1989	246,000	12,000	4.9	20,700	8.4	31,500	12.8	42,600	17.3
1990	248,600	12,900	5.2	22,600	9.1	33,600	13.5	44,800	18.0
1991	251,200	14,100	5.6	24,400	9.7	35,700	14.2	47,500	18.9
1992	256,500	15,500	6.1	26,200	10.2	38,000	14.8	50,500	19.7
1993	259,300	16,000	6.2	27,200	10.5	39,300	15.1	51,900	20.0
1994	261,600	15,400	5.9	26,400	10.1	38,100	14.5	50,500	19.3
1995	263,700	13,900	5.3	24,500	9.3	36,400	13.8	48,800	18.5
1996	266,200	14,400	5.4	24,800	9.3	36,500	13.7	49,300	18.5
1997	268,500	14,600	5.4	24,200	9.0	35,600	13.3	47,800	17.8
1998	271,100	13,900	5.1	23,000	8.5	34,500	12.7	46,000	17.0
1999	273,500	12,700	4.6	21,600	7.9	32,300	11.8	44,300	16.2

Note: The number of persons below 50 percent and 75 percent of poverty for 1969 are estimated based on the distribution of persons below 50 percent and 75 percent for 1969 taken from the 1970 decennial census.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-210, unpublished tables available online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>, and *1970 Census of Population, Volume I, Social and Economic Characteristics*, Table 259.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 3. ALTERNATIVE POVERTY MEASURES

**Figure ECON 3. Percentage of Persons in Poverty Using Official and Alternative Poverty Measure: 1990-1999**



Source: Census Bureau tabulations of March CPS data.

- An alternative measure of poverty yields a poverty rate that is consistently higher than the official poverty rate, but that follows a similar pattern over time. The “DES-U” measure shown here is one of several developed by the Census Bureau to implement changes recommended by a panel from the National Academy of Sciences. These changes include counting non-cash benefits as income, subtracting from income certain work-related, health and child care expenses, and adjusting poverty thresholds for family size and geographic differences in housing costs (see note, Table ECON 3).
- The percentage of children in poverty has steadily dropped since 1993, under both the “DES-U” alternative poverty measure (as shown in Table ECON 3) and the official poverty measure (as shown in Table ECON 1).
- The alternative poverty rate used here suggests a significantly higher poverty rate among the elderly (adults ages 65 and over) than the official poverty rate. The official percentage of elderly adults in poverty in 1999 was under 10 percent, close to that of non-elderly adults (see Table ECON 1), while the alternative poverty measure resulted in a rate of poverty among elderly adults of 17 percent, almost as high as that for children.



**Table ECON 3. Percentage of Persons in Poverty Using Alternative Poverty Measure, by Race and Age: 1990-1999**

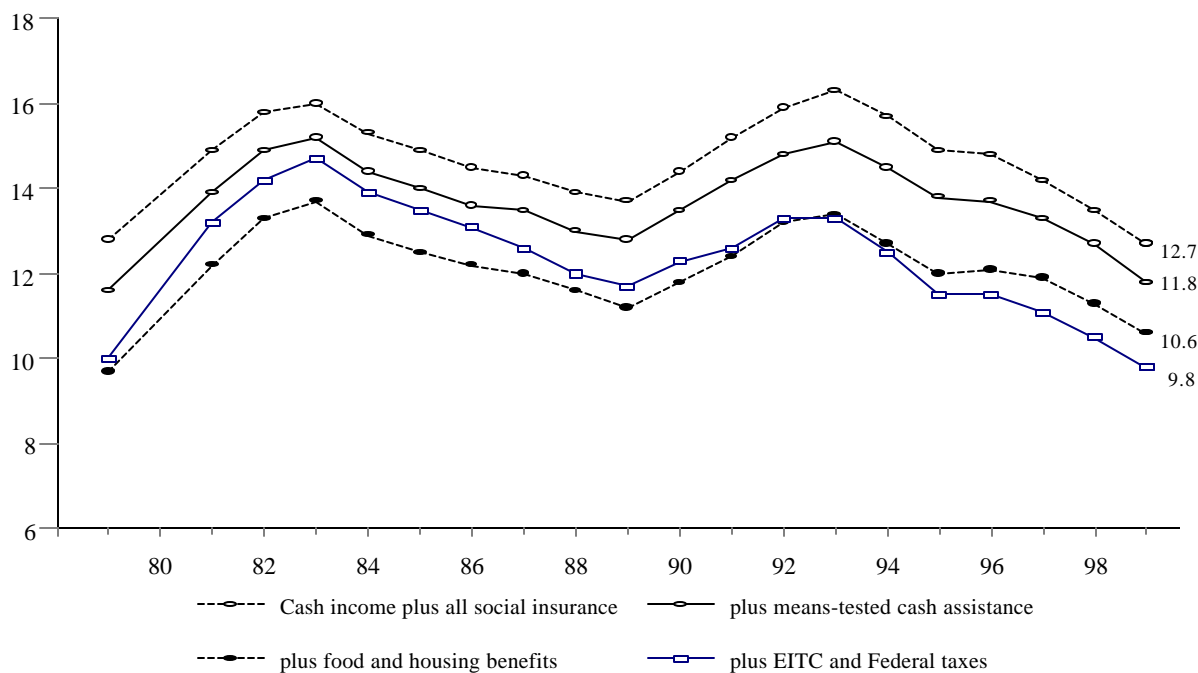
	All Persons				White	Black	Hispanic Origin
	Total	Ages 0-17	Ages 18-64	Age 65 and Over			
1990	16.7	22.8	13.8	18.1	14.2	32.6	36.4
1991	17.6	24.2	14.5	18.9	14.9	34.2	37.9
1992	18.3	24.8	15.2	20.3	15.5	35.4	38.2
1993	19.0	25.4	16.0	20.7	16.2	35.7	39.1
1994	17.5	23.1	14.7	19.4	15.1	30.7	36.9
1995	16.9	22.1	14.3	18.5	14.5	30.6	36.2
1996	16.7	21.6	14.1	19.0	14.5	29.8	35.0
1997	16.0	20.7	13.6	18.4	14.0	28.1	32.5
1998	15.1	19.6	12.8	16.9	13.1	26.8	30.8
1999	14.3	17.9	12.4	16.5	12.5	24.8	27.6

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The alternative poverty measure used is the Different Equivalence Scale, unstandardized, or DES-U. Like several other measures developed by the Census Bureau to implement recommendations in a 1995 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report, this measure counts noncash benefits as income, subtracts from income certain work-related, health and child care expenses, and adjusts poverty thresholds for family size and geographic differences in housing. It is distinguished by using a different equivalence scale to adjust for changes in expenses as family size increases. Specifically, it adds a third parameter to the NAS measure that allows the first child in a single-adult family to represent a greater increase in expenses than the first child in a two-adult family. This version of the DES has not been "standardized," that is, the overall poverty rate has not been adjusted to match the overall rate under the official measure for any particular year. Data for the above populations using the official poverty measure may be found in Table ECON 1.

Source: Census Bureau tabulations of March CPS data.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 4. POVERTY RATES WITH VARIOUS MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS INCLUDED

**Figure ECON 4. Percentage of Total Population in Poverty with Various Means-Tested Benefits Added to Total Cash Income: 1979-1999**



Source: Congressional Budget Office tabulations of March CPS data. Additional calculations by DHHS.

- Benefits from means-tested assistance programs remove some people from poverty. The official definition of poverty – which includes means-tested cash assistance (primarily TANF and SSI) in addition to cash income and social insurance – was 11.8 percent in 1999, as shown in the bold line in Figure ECON 4. Without cash welfare, the 1999 poverty rate would be one percentage point higher, or 12.7 percent, as shown by the top line in the figure above.
- Adding other, non-cash, public assistance benefits to this definition has the effect of lowering the percentage of people who have incomes below the official poverty rate. Adding in the value of food and housing benefits reduces the poverty rate to 10.6 percent in 1999.
- When income is defined as including benefits from the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and federal taxes, the percentage of the total population in poverty decreases to 9.8 percent in 1999. Taxes have had a net effect of reducing poverty rates since the significant increases in the size of the EITC in 1993 and 1995.

**Table ECON 4. Percentage of Total Population in Poverty with Various Means-Tested Benefits Added to Total Cash Income: Selected Years**

	1979	1983	1986	1989	1993	1995	1996	1998	1999
Cash Income Plus All Social Insurance	12.8	16.0	14.5	13.7	16.3	14.9	14.8	13.5	12.7
Plus Means-Tested Cash Assistance	11.6	15.2	13.6	12.8	15.1	13.8	13.7	12.7	11.8
Plus Food and Housing Benefits	9.7	13.7	12.2	11.2	13.4	12.0	12.1	11.3	10.6
Plus EITC and Federal Taxes	10.0	14.7	13.1	11.7	13.3	11.5	11.5	10.4	9.8
Reduction in Poverty Rate	2.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9

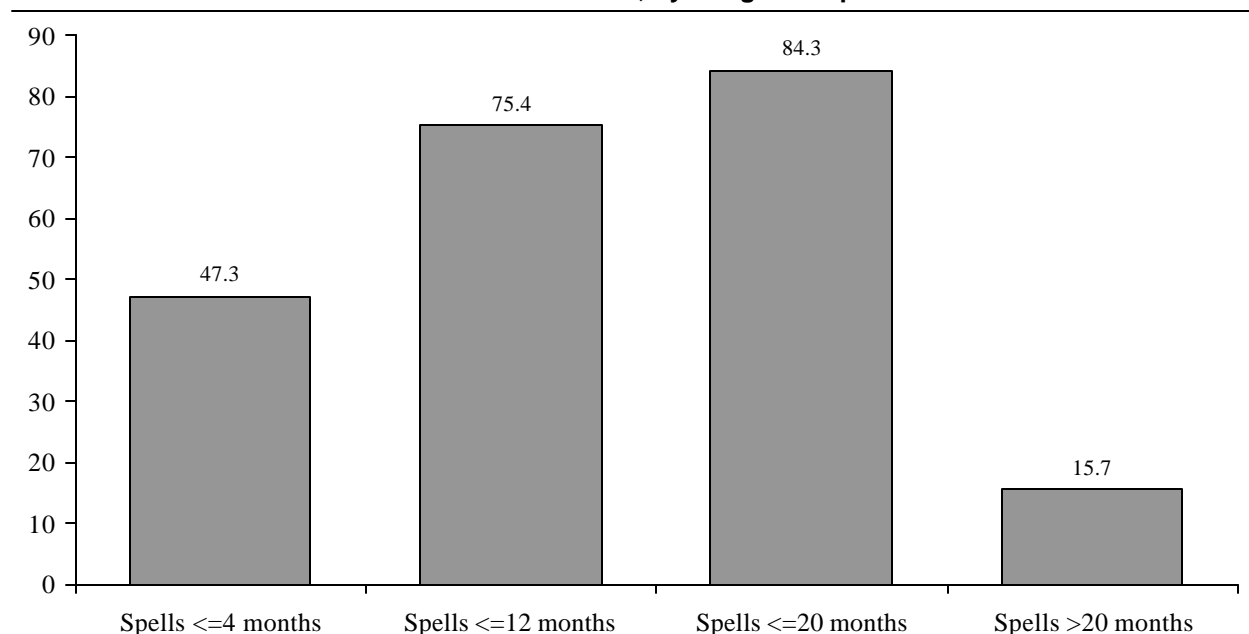
Note: The four measures of income are as follows: 1) "Cash Income plus All Social Insurance" is earnings and other private cash income, plus social security, workers' compensation, and other social insurance programs. It does not include means-tested cash transfers; (2) "Plus Means-Tested Assistance" shows the official poverty rate, which takes into account means-tested assistance, primarily AFDC/TANF and SSI; (3) "Plus Food and Housing Benefits" shows how poverty would be lower if the cash value of food and housing benefits were counted as income; and (4); "Plus EITC and Federal Taxes" is the most comprehensive poverty rate shown. EITC refers to the refundable Earned Income Tax Credit, which is always a positive adjustment to income whereas Federal payroll and income taxes are a negative adjustment. The fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid is not included.

Source: Congressional Budget Office tabulations of March CPS data. Additional calculations by DHHS.

- The combined effect of means-tested cash assistance, food and housing benefits, EITC and taxes was to reduce the poverty rate in 1999 by 2.9 percentage points, as shown in Table ECON 4. Net reductions in poverty rates were somewhat lower during the recession of the early 1980s, and somewhat higher in the mid-1990s, largely due to expansions in the EITC.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 5. POVERTY SPELLS

**Figure ECON 5. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Individuals Entering Poverty During the 1993 SIPP Panel, by Length of Spell**



Source: Unpublished data from the SIPP, 1993 panel.

- Nearly half (47 percent) of all poverty spells that began during the 1993 SIPP panel ended within 4 months and three-fourths ended within one year. Only 16 percent of all such spells were longer than 20 months.
- Spells of poverty among adults age 65 and older tend to last longer than poverty spells among younger individuals. As shown in Table ECON 5, only 65 percent of poverty spells among adults age 65 and older ended within one year compared to 80 percent for women ages 16 to 64, 75 percent for men ages 16 to 64, and 73 percent for children ages 0 to 15.
- A larger percentage of poverty spells among non-Hispanic blacks were longer than 20 months (23 percent) than was the case for spells among non-Hispanic whites (14 percent) and among Hispanics (15 percent).
- In general, poverty spells are shorter than spells of welfare receipt begun in the same time period, as can be seen by comparing Figure ECON 5 to Figure IND 8 in Chapter II. That is, there is more movement in and out of poverty than movement on and off welfare. For example, 75 percent of poverty spells lasted a year or less, whereas only 60 percent of food stamp spells and 56 percent of AFDC spells lasted a year or less.

**Table ECON 5. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Individuals Entering Poverty During the 1993 SIPP Panel, by Length of Spell, Race, and Age**

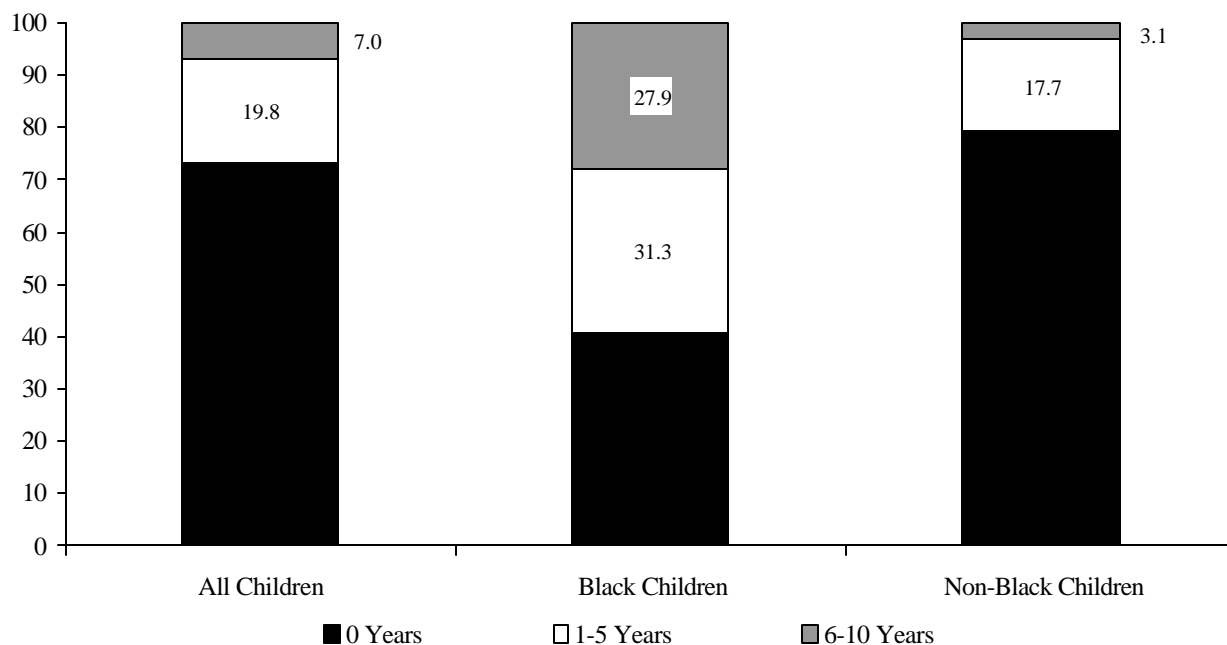
	Spells <=4 months	Spells <=12 months	Spells <=20 months	Spells >20 months
<b>All Persons</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Racial Categories</b>				
Non-Hispanic White	47.3	78.8	86.3	13.7
Non-Hispanic Black	39.9	64.1	76.7	23.3
Hispanic	42.5	74.4	84.7	15.3
<b>Age Categories</b>				
Children Ages 0 – 15	43.8	73.0	82.2	17.8
Women Ages 16 – 64	47.6	79.9	88.9	11.1
Men Ages 16 – 64	51.6	75.2	84.2	15.8
Adults Age 65 and over	40.7	65.4	73.0	27.0

Note: Spell length categories are not mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Due to the length of the observation period, actual spell lengths for spells that lasted more than 20 months cannot be observed.

Source: Unpublished data from the SIPP, 1993 panel.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 6. LONG-TERM POVERTY

**Figure ECON 6. Percentage of Children Ages 0 to 5 in 1982 Living in Poverty Between 1982 and 1991, by Years in Poverty and Race**



Source: Unpublished data from the PSID, 1983-1992.

- Among children who were ages 0 to 5 in 1982, nearly three-quarters (73 percent) never lived in poverty for any year over the next ten years. One-fifth (20 percent) lived in poverty for one to five years and 7 percent were poor for six to ten years.
- During the 1982-1991 period, 28 percent of black children experienced longer-term poverty of six to ten years, a percentage much higher than that for non-black children during the same ten-year period (3 percent). Similar patterns existed in the 1972-1981 period, as shown in Table ECON 6.
- For both time periods, the percentages of all individuals who were poor for only one to two years were much larger than the percentages of all individuals who experienced longer-term poverty. For example, while 11 percent of all individuals were poor for only one to two years between 1982 and 1991, only 3 percent were poor for six to eight years and only 2 percent were poor for nine to ten years during the same time period.
- Children were more likely than others to experience long-term poverty, especially poverty of nine or ten years. Table ECON 6 shows that this pattern was true in both time periods.

**Table ECON 6. Percentage of Individuals Living in Poverty Across Two Ten-Year Time Periods, by Years in Poverty, Race, and Age**

**Between 1982 and 1991:**

	<b>All Persons</b>		
	All Persons	Black	Non-Black
0 Years	78.8	50.6	82.9
1 - 2 Years	11.3	14.9	10.7
3 - 5 Years	5.3	14.4	4.0
6 - 8 Years	2.8	11.2	2.0
9 - 10 Years	1.8	8.9	0.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

	<b>Children 0 - 5 in 1982</b>		
	All Children	Black Children	Non-Black Children
0 Years	73.3	40.9	79.2
1 - 2 Years	12.3	16.5	11.6
3 - 5 Years	7.5	14.8	6.1
6 - 8 Years	3.2	11.1	1.7
9 - 10 Years	3.8	16.8	1.4

**Between 1972 and 1981:**

	<b>All Persons</b>		
	All Persons	Black	Non-Black
0 Years	79.2	45.6	83.7
1 - 2 Years	12.3	20	11.3
3 - 5 Years	4.6	16.6	3.1
6 - 8 Years	2.5	10.4	1.5
9 - 10 Years	1.2	7.5	0.4

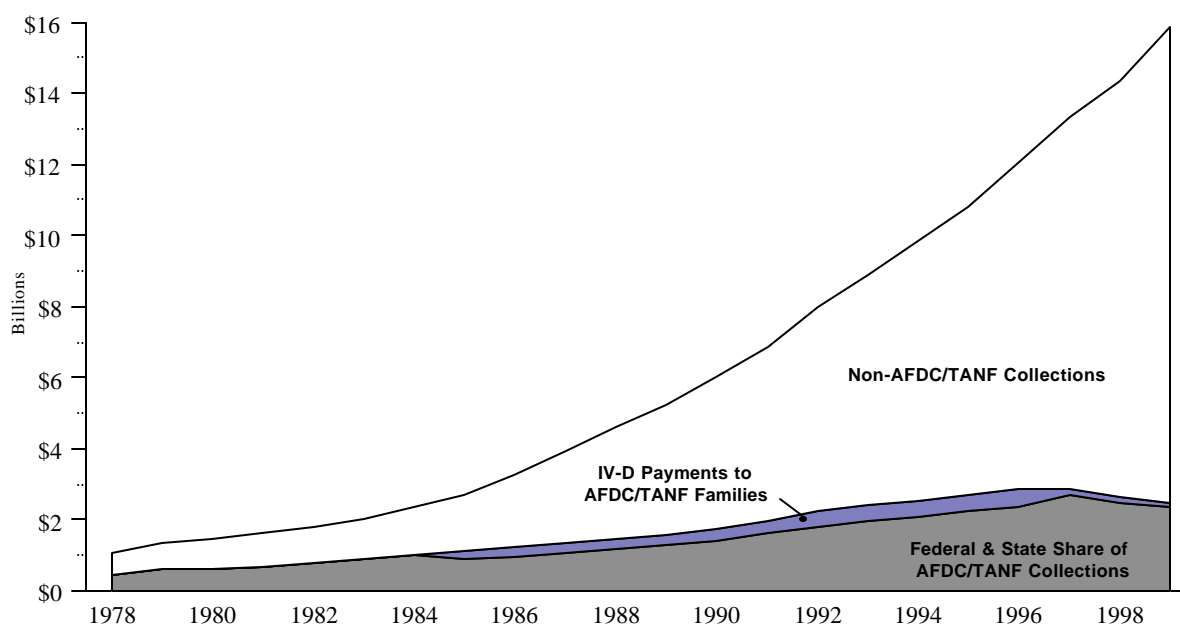
	<b>Children 0 - 5 in 1972</b>		
	All Children	Black Children	Non-Black Children
0 Years	75.6	34.1	82.3
1 - 2 Years	13.1	21.7	11.7
3 - 5 Years	5.6	20.5	3.2
6 - 8 Years	3.2	11.1	1.9
9 - 10 Years	2.5	12.8	0.9

Note: The base for the percentage is individuals in the first year (1982 or 1972). Children are defined by age in the first year. This measures years of poverty over the specified ten-year time periods and does not take into account years of poverty that may have occurred before the initial year (1982 or 1972).

Source: Unpublished data from the PSID, 1973-1992.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 7. CHILD SUPPORT

**Figure ECON 7a. Total, Non-AFDC/TANF, and AFDC/TANF Title IV-D Child Support Collections: 1978-1999**



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Preliminary Child Support Enforcement FY 1999 Data Report*, 2000 (and earlier years), Washington, DC.

- Collections paid through the Child Support Enforcement system (Title IV-D of the Social Security Act) totaled \$15.8 billion in 1999, nearly \$1.5 billion more than in 1998. During the 1990s, child support collections grew rapidly, at an average rate of almost \$1.1 billion a year.
- Non-TANF collections as a percentage of overall collections by the IV-D program have rapidly increased in recent years. Non-TANF collections increased by nearly \$1.7 billion between 1998 and 1999, while TANF collections declined by nearly \$0.2 billion. However, the 6 percent drop in TANF collections between 1998 and 1999 was smaller than the 13 percent drop in the number of TANF recipient families over the same time period.
- The amount of TANF collections paid to AFDC/TANF families has decreased since FY 1996, when the first \$50 of each month's child support collection were "passed through" to families that were receiving cash benefits. The \$50 pass-through was repealed by the 1996 welfare reform law, although a number of states have opted to pass through some or all of collections to the custodial TANF family, despite the loss of revenues to the state.
- In 1999, over 95 percent of TANF collections (collections on behalf of TANF recipients and for past due support assigned to the state by former TANF recipients) was retained to reimburse the state and federal governments for the cost of welfare benefits, as shown in Table ECON 7a.



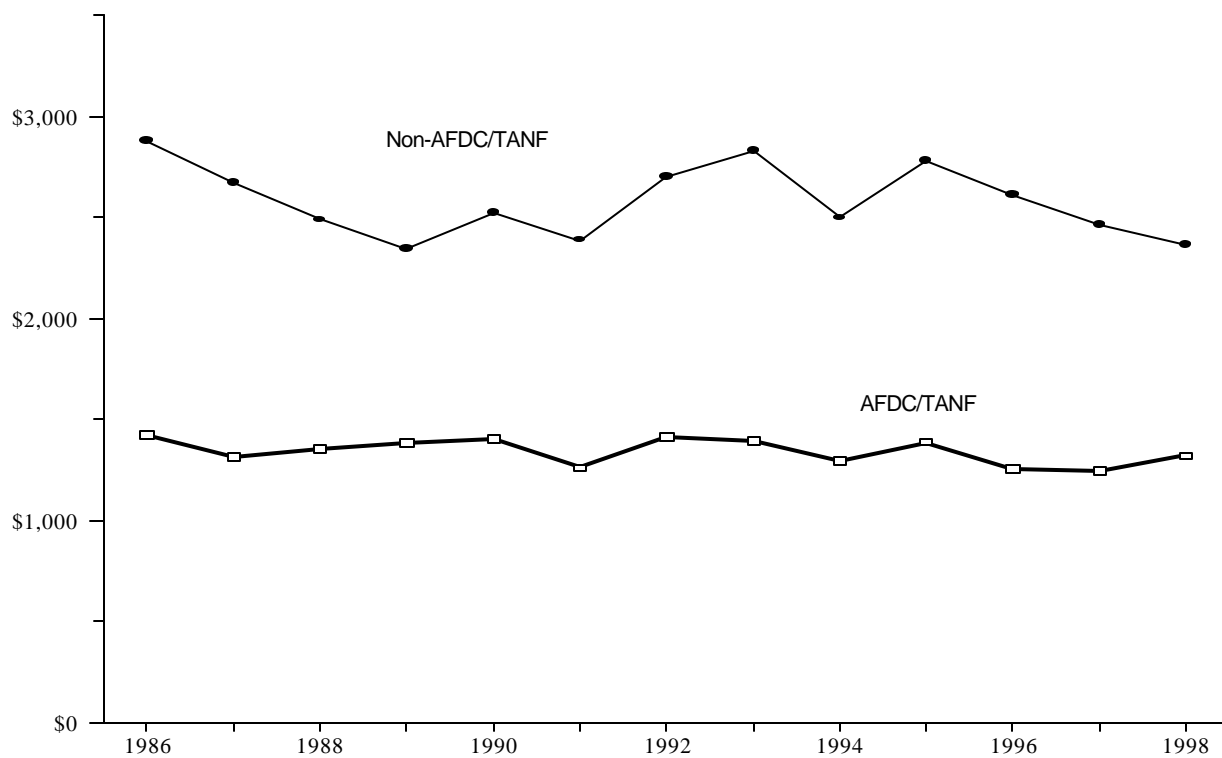
**Table ECON 7a. Total, Non-AFDC/TANF, and AFDC/TANF Title IV-D Child Support Collections: 1978-1999**

Fiscal Year	Total Collections (in millions)						
	Total		AFDC/TANF Collections				Total IV-D Administrative Expenditures
	Current Dollars	Constant '99 Dollars	Total	Payments to AFDC/TANF Families	Federal & State Share of Collections	Non- AFDC/TANF Collections	
1978	\$1,047	\$2,618	\$472	\$13	\$459	\$575	\$312
1979	1,333	3,059	597	12	584	736	383
1980	1,478	3,042	603	10	593	874	466
1981	1,629	3,053	671	12	659	958	526
1982	1,771	3,098	786	15	771	985	612
1983	2,024	3,401	880	15	865	1,144	691
1984	2,378	3,828	1,000	17	983	1,378	723
1985	2,694	4,182	1,090	189	901	1,604	814
1986	3,249	4,913	1,225	275	955	2,019	941
1987	3,917	5,768	1,349	278	1,070	2,569	1,066
1988	4,605	6,526	1,486	289	1,188	3,128	1,171
1989	5,241	7,074	1,593	307	1,286	3,648	1,363
1990	6,010	7,729	1,750	334	1,416	4,260	1,606
1991	6,886	8,429	1,984	381	1,603	4,902	1,804
1992	7,964	9,462	2,259	435	1,824	5,705	1,995
1993	8,907	10,273	2,416	446	1,971	6,491	2,241
1994	9,850	11,067	2,550	457	2,093	7,300	2,556
1995	10,827	11,836	2,689	474	2,215	8,138	3,012
1996	12,020	12,785	2,855	480	2,375	9,165	3,055
1997	13,364	13,841	2,843	157	2,685	10,521	3,432
1998	14,348	14,622	2,650	152	2,498	11,698	3,589
1999	15,843	15,843	2,482	113	2,368	13,362	4,039

Note: Not all states report current child support collections in all years. Constant dollar adjustments to the 1999 level were made using a CPI-U-X1 fiscal year average price index. Fiscal year 1999 data may not be exactly comparable to that of previous years due to changes in data reporting forms.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Preliminary Child Support Enforcement FY 1999 Data Report*, 2000 (and earlier years), Washington, DC.

**Figure ECON 7b. Average Annual Child Support Enforcement Payments for Current Support by Non-Custodial Parents with an Obligation and Payment (1998 Dollars): 1986-1998**



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Child Support Enforcement Twenty-Third Annual Report to Congress, for the period ending September 30, 1998* (and earlier years), Washington, DC.

- Average child support payments on behalf of families not receiving AFDC/TANF have, over time, been about twice as large as those payments for families receiving AFDC/TANF. (Note that many families classified as not on AFDC/TANF in a particular year may have received AFDC/TANF at some point in the past.)
- When converted to constant dollars, average payments have not quite kept pace with inflation, as shown in Table ECON 7b. In constant (1998) dollars, annual child support enforcement payments to AFDC/TANF families decreased by 8 percent between FY 1986 and FY 1998, from \$1,425 to \$1,319. Payments to non-AFDC/TANF families fell by 18 percent in constant dollars over the same time period, from \$2,877 to \$2,361.

**Table ECON 7b. Average Annual Child Support Enforcement Payments for Current Support by Non-Custodial Parents with an Obligation and Payment (Nominal and 1998 Dollars): 1986-1998**

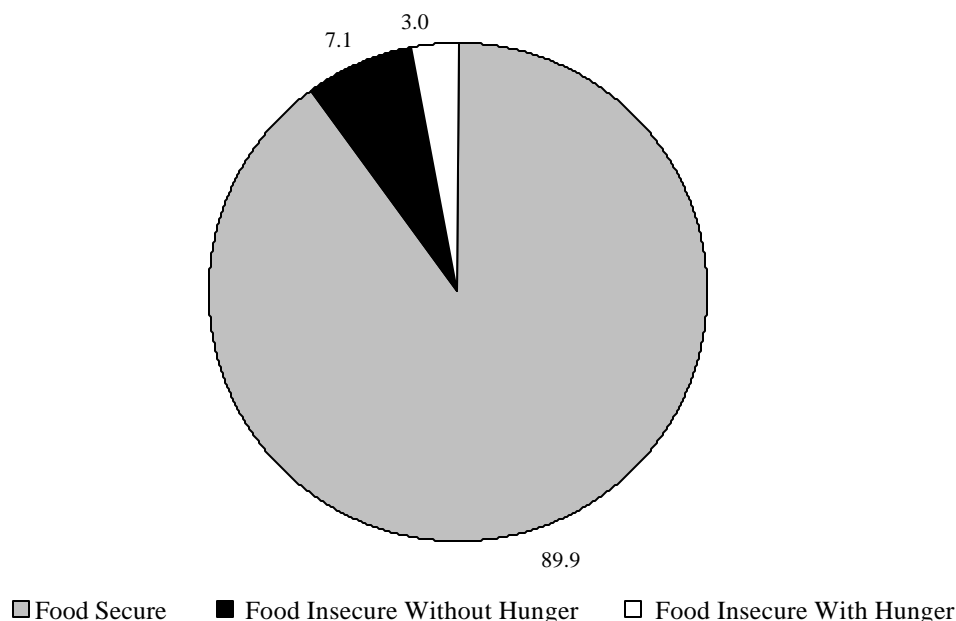
Fiscal Year	Payments (in millions)						F.Y. CPI-U
	AFDC/TANF		Non-AFDC/TANF		Total		
	Current Dollars	Constant '98 Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant '98 Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant '98 Dollars	
1986	\$959	\$1,425	\$1,936	\$2,877	\$1,433	\$2,130	109.3
1987	910	1,315	1,851	2,675	1,416	2,046	112.4
1988	975	1,353	1,793	2,488	1,468	2,037	117.0
1989	1,046	1,386	1,770	2,345	1,457	1,930	122.6
1990	1,110	1,401	1,998	2,521	1,672	2,110	128.7
1991	1,049	1,260	1,989	2,389	1,711	2,055	135.2
1992	1,210	1,411	2,314	2,698	1,919	2,238	139.3
1993	1,230	1,392	2,498	2,827	1,990	2,252	143.5
1994	1,178	1,299	2,266	2,499	1,889	2,083	147.3
1995	1,294	1,388	2,595	2,784	2,167	2,325	151.4
1996	1,200	1,252	2,504	2,612	2,109	2,201	155.6
1997	1,221	1,241	2,427	2,467	2,116	2,150	159.8
1998	1,319	1,319	2,361	2,361	2,117	2,117	162.4
1986-98							
– change	\$360	-\$106	\$425	-\$516	\$684	-\$13	53.1
– percent	37.6	-7.5	21.9	-18.0	47.7	-0.6	48.6

Note: Data for 1996 and 1997 are revised from previous report. Data for 1998 do not include information from Florida, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *Child Support Enforcement Twenty-Third Annual Report to Congress, for the period ending September 30, 1998* (and earlier years), Washington, DC.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 8. FOOD INSECURITY

Figure ECON 8. Percentage of Households Classified as Food Insecure: 1999



Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, ERS, calculations using data August 1998 CPS Food Security Supplement.

- A large majority (90 percent) of American households was food secure in 1999 – that is, showed little or no evidence of concern about food supply or reduction in food intake.
- Approximately 10 percent of households experienced food insecurity (not being able to afford enough food) at some level during the twelve months ending in April 1999. More than two-thirds of the food insecure households were without hunger, meaning that although food insecurity was evident in their concerns and in adjustments to household food management, little or no reduction in food intake was reported.
- The prevalence of food insecurity with hunger in 1999 was 3 percent. One or more members of these households were estimated to have experienced reduced food intake and hunger as a result of financial constraints.
- Households with income below poverty had a higher rate of food insecurity (37 percent) than the 10 percent rate among the general population, as shown in Table ECON 8a. Only 4 percent of families with incomes at or above 185 percent of the poverty level showed evidence of food insecurity.
- As shown in Table ECON 8b, the incidence of food insecurity and hunger has declined since 1995, when food security data were first collected. Increases in 1996 and 1998 may be due to the timing of data collection in even years (fall) as compared with odd years (spring).

**Table ECON 8a. Percentage of Households Classified as Food Insecure, by Selected Characteristics: 1999**

	Food Secure	Food Insecure Total	Food Insecure Without Hunger	Food Insecure With Hunger
<b>All Households</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Racial Categories</b>				
Non-Hispanic White	93.0	7.0	4.9	2.1
Non-Hispanic Black	78.8	21.2	14.8	6.4
Hispanic	79.2	20.8	15.3	5.5
Non-Hispanic Other	89.8	10.2	7.1	3.1
<b>Households, by Age</b>				
Households with Children Under 6	83.8	16.2	13.1	3.1
Households with Children Under 18	85.2	14.8	11.5	3.3
Households with Elderly but No Children	94.2	5.8	4.3	1.6
<b>Household Income -to-Poverty Ratio</b>				
Under 0.50	60.8	39.2	25.5	13.7
Under 1.00	63.3	36.7	24.5	12.2
Under 1.30	67.7	32.3	21.6	10.7
Under 1.85	73.9	26.1	18.0	8.1
1.85 and over	95.9	4.1	3.1	1.0

See below for notes and source.

**Table ECON 8b. Percentage of Households Classified as Food Insecure: 1995-1999**

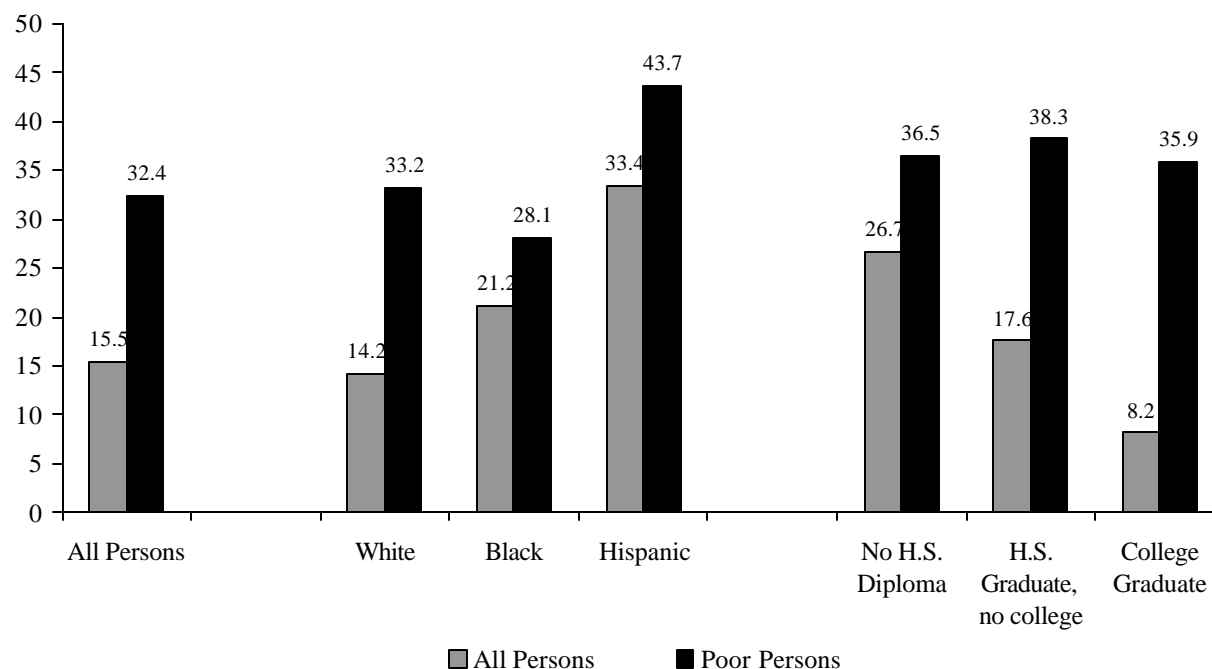
	Food Secure	Food Insecure Total	Food Insecure Without Hunger	Food Insecure With Hunger
1995	89.7	10.3	6.4	3.9
1996	89.6	10.4	6.3	4.1
1997	91.3	8.7	5.6	3.1
1998	89.8	10.2	6.6	3.6
1999	91.3	8.7	5.9	2.8

Note: Food secure households show little or no evidence of concern about food supply or reduction in food intake. Households classified as food insecure without hunger report food-related concerns, adjustments to household food management, and reduced variety and desirability of diet but report little or no reduction in food intake. Households classified as food insecure with hunger report reduced food intake and hunger. Because of changes in survey administration, statistics in Tables ECON 8b have been adjusted for cross-year comparability. These adjustments result in understating the prevalence of food insecurity. For example, the best estimate of food insecurity in 1999 is 10.1 percent (Table ECON 8a), while the estimate adjusted for cross-year comparability is 8.7 percent (Table ECON 8b).

Source: U.S. Department. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Household Food Security in the United States, 1999*.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 9. LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE

**Figure ECON 9. Percentage of Persons without Health Insurance, by Income: 1999**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 2000.

- Poor persons were twice as likely as all persons to be without health insurance in 1999 (32 percent compared to 16 percent). While the ratio varied across categories, persons with family income at or below the poverty line were more likely to be without health insurance regardless of race, gender, educational attainment, or age.
- Hispanics were the racial/ethnic group least likely to have health insurance in 1999, among both the general population and those with incomes below the poverty line. While whites in general were more likely to have insurance than blacks, poor blacks were more likely to have insurance than poor whites.
- Among all persons, amount of education was inversely related to health insurance coverage, as shown in Table ECON 9. However, among poor persons, educational attainment made little difference as to whether individuals had health insurance.
- As shown in Table ECON 9, individuals ages 18 to 34 are the most likely to be without health insurance, among both the general population and the poor population. Nearly half of all 18 to 34 year-olds with incomes below the poverty line had no health insurance in 1999.

**Table ECON 9. Percentage of Persons without Health Insurance, by Income and Selected Characteristics: 1999**

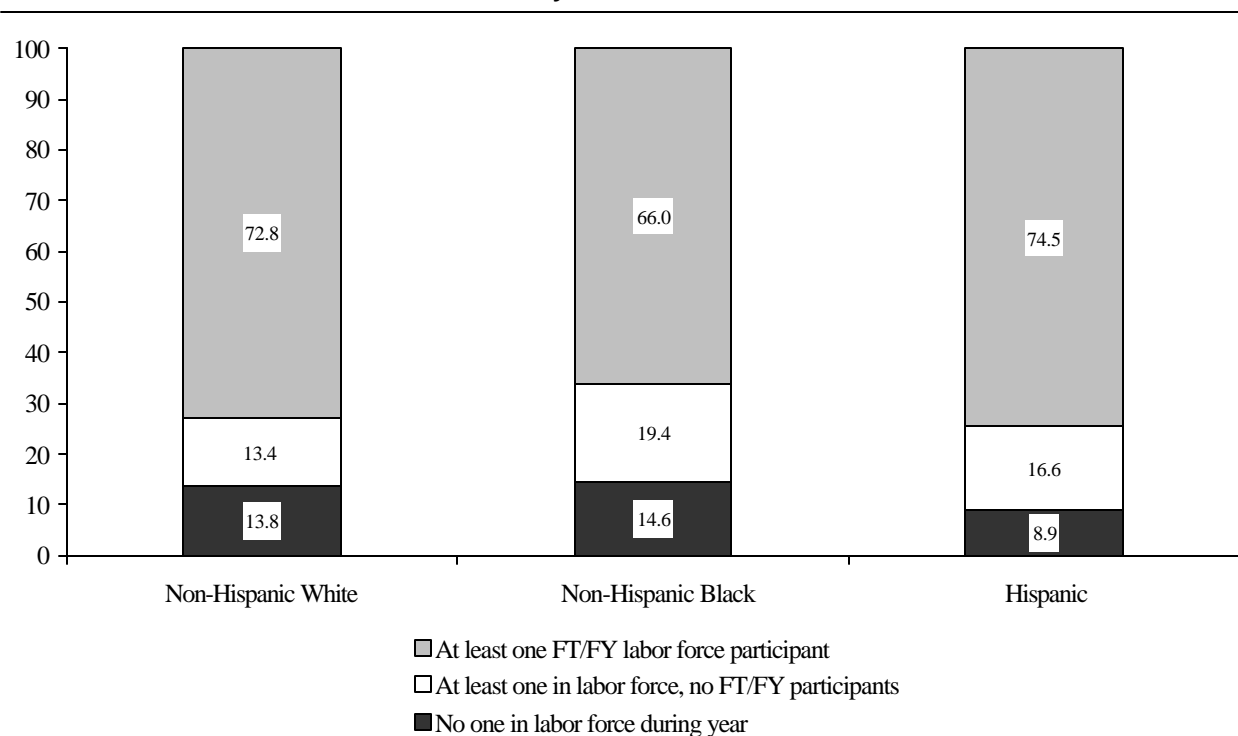
	All Persons	Poor Persons
<b>All Persons</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>
Male	16.5	35.0
Female	14.6	30.4
White	14.2	33.2
Black	21.2	28.1
Hispanic	33.4	43.7
No H.S. Diploma	26.7	36.5
H.S. Graduate, no college	17.6	38.3
College Graduate	8.2	35.9
Age 18 and under	13.9	23.3
Ages 18-24	29.0	45.4
Ages 25-34	23.2	51.9
Ages 35-44	16.5	44.8
Ages 45-64	13.8	36.0
Age 65 and over	1.3	3.4

Note: "Poor persons" are defined as those with total family incomes at or below the poverty rate. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Health Insurance Coverage: 1999," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-211, 2000.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 1. LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT

**Figure WORK 1. Percentage of Individuals in Families with Labor Force Participants, by Race: 1999**



Source: Unpublished tabulations of March CPS data.

- In 1999, over 72 percent of the total population lived in families with at least one person working on a full-time full-year basis, as shown in Table WORK 1a. Full-time full-year work was higher in 1999 than in the rest of the 1990s, as shown in Table WORK 1b.
- Overall, 13 percent of the population lived in families with no labor force participants and 15 percent lived in families with part-time and/or part-year labor force participants in 1999.
- Persons of Hispanic origin were less likely than non-Hispanic blacks or non-Hispanic whites to live in families with no one in the labor force in 1999 (9 percent compared to 15 and 14 percent, respectively).
- Working-age women were more likely than working-age men to live in families with no one in the labor force. Men were more likely to live in families with at least one full-time full-year worker.



**Table WORK 1a. Percentage of Individuals in Families with Labor Force Participants, by Race and Age: 1999**

	No one in LF During Year	At least one in LF No one FT/FY	At least one FT/FY LF participant
<b>All Persons</b>	13.1	14.6	72.3
<b>Racial Categories</b>			
Non-Hispanic White	13.8	13.4	72.8
Non-Hispanic Black	14.6	19.4	66.0
Hispanic	8.9	16.6	74.5
<b>Age Categories</b>			
Children Ages 0-5	4.6	16.0	79.5
Children Ages 6-10	5.0	15.4	79.6
Children Ages 1-15	5.1	13.8	81.1
Women Ages 16-64	7.5	15.5	77.0
Men Ages 16-64	5.6	13.0	81.4
Adults Age 65 and over	64.7	15.5	19.8

See below for notes and source.

**Table WORK 1b. Percentage of Individuals in Families with Labor Force Participants: 1990-1999**

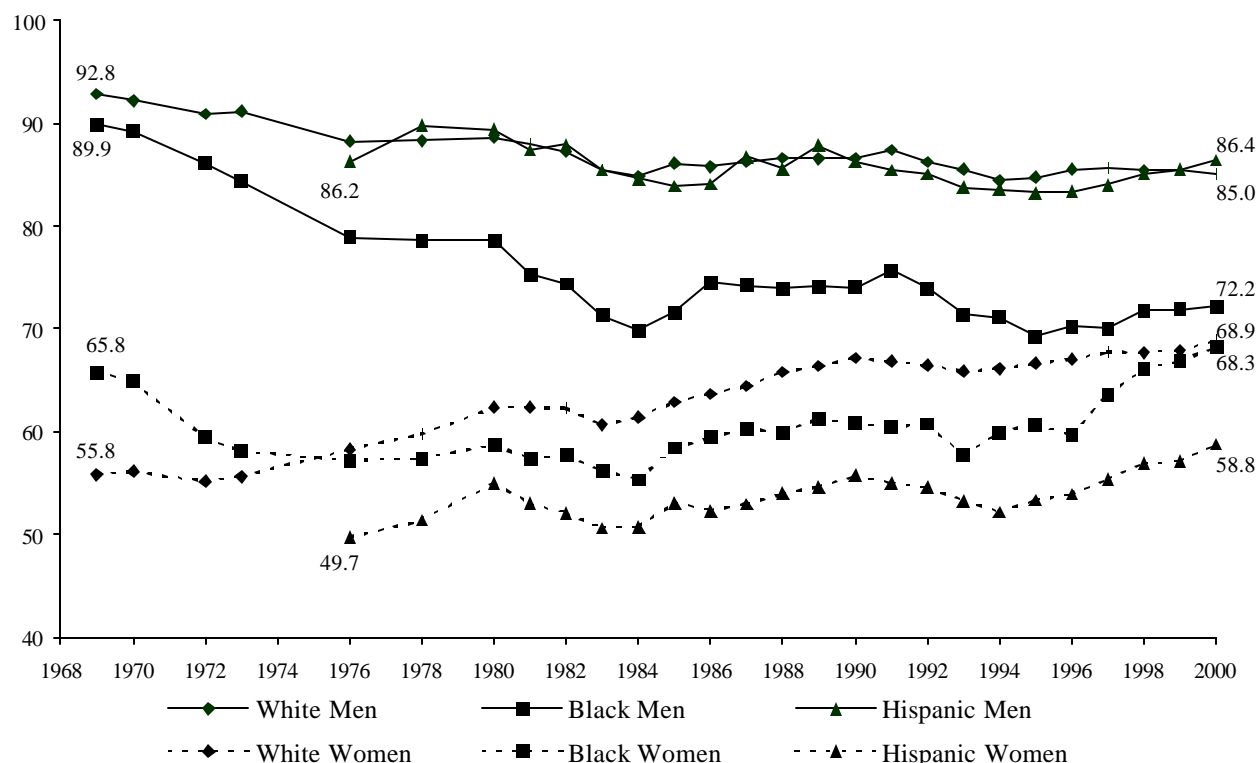
	No one in LF During Year	At least one in LF No one FT/FY	At least one FT/FY LF participant
1990	13.7	18.1	68.3
1991	14.3	18.7	67.0
1992	14.3	18.6	67.1
1993	14.2	18.6	67.3
1994	14.0	17.7	68.3
1995	13.8	17.0	69.2
1996	13.6	16.7	69.7
1997	13.5	16.3	70.2
1998	13.3	15.3	71.4
1999	13.1	14.6	72.3

Note: Full-time full-year workers are defined as those who usually worked for 35 or more hours per week, for at least 50 weeks in a given year. Part-time and part-year labor force participation includes individuals who are unemployed, laid off, and/or looking for work. This indicator represents annual measures of labor force participation, and thus cannot be compared to monthly measures of labor force participation in Indicator 2 and published in previous *Indicators of Welfare Dependence* reports (see Appendix D for details).

Source: Unpublished tabulations of March CPS data.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 2. EMPLOYMENT AMONG THE LOW-SKILLED

**Figure WORK 2. Percentage of All Persons Ages 18 to 65 with No More than a High School Education Who Were Employed: 1969-2000**



Source: ASPE tabulations of March Current Population Surveys.

- Between 1969 and 1984, the percentage of low-skilled men who were employed dropped significantly, with the largest decline among black men, as shown in Figure WORK 2. During this time period, the percentage of black men with no more than a high school education who were employed dropped 20 percentage points; for low-skilled white men, employment rates dropped 8 percentage points.
- Since 1984, employment levels for white and Hispanic men with a high school education or less have leveled off, hovering close to 85 percent. Employment levels for low-skilled black men have fluctuated over the past fifteen years, rising as high as 76 percent in 1991, and falling as low as 69 percent in 1995.
- In 2000, only 72 percent of black men with no more than a high school education were working, as compared to 85 to 86 percent of similarly educated white and Hispanic men. However, employment rates for black women with no more than a high school diploma were at an all-time high in 2000 of 68 percent, nearly identical to the 69 percent for white women and higher than the 59 percent for Hispanic women, as shown in Table WORK 2.

**Table WORK 2. Percentage of All Persons Ages 18 to 65 with No More than a High School Education Who Were Employed: 1969-2000**

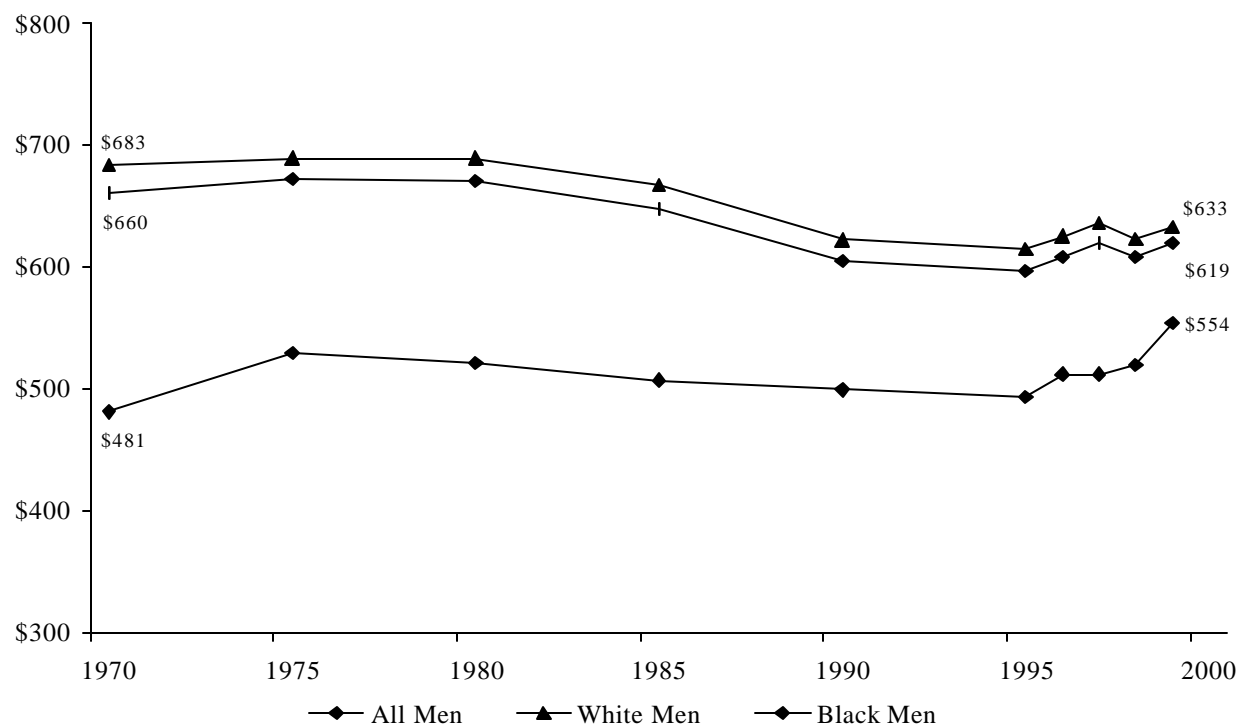
	Men			Women		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
1969	92.8	89.9	N/A	55.8	65.8	N/A
1970	92.1	89.2	N/A	56.1	64.9	N/A
1972	90.9	86.1	N/A	55.2	59.4	N/A
1973	91.1	84.3	N/A	55.6	58.1	N/A
1976	88.2	78.8	86.2	58.3	57.2	49.7
1978	88.3	78.6	89.8	59.8	57.4	51.4
1980	88.6	78.5	89.4	62.3	58.7	55.0
1981	88.0	75.3	87.4	62.3	57.4	53.0
1982	87.3	74.4	87.9	62.3	57.7	52.1
1983	85.4	71.3	85.4	60.7	56.2	50.6
1984	84.8	69.9	84.6	61.4	55.3	50.8
1985	86.1	71.6	83.9	62.9	58.4	53.1
1986	85.7	74.5	84.1	63.7	59.4	52.4
1987	86.3	74.2	86.7	64.4	60.3	53.0
1988	86.6	73.9	85.6	65.8	59.9	54.0
1989	86.5	74.1	87.8	66.4	61.3	54.6
1990	86.6	74.0	86.2	67.2	60.9	55.8
1991	87.4	75.6	85.4	66.8	60.4	55.0
1992	86.2	73.9	85.0	66.5	60.7	54.6
1993	85.5	71.4	83.7	65.9	57.8	53.3
1994	84.4	71.1	83.5	66.1	59.9	52.2
1995	84.7	69.3	83.2	66.6	60.7	53.3
1996	85.5	70.2	83.3	67.0	59.7	53.9
1997	85.6	70.0	84.0	67.7	63.6	55.4
1998	85.3	71.8	85.0	67.7	66.1	56.9
1999	85.4	71.9	85.5	67.9	66.8	57.1
2000	85.0	72.2	86.4	68.9	68.3	58.8

Note: All data reflect employment rates for March of the given year. White and Black includes those of Hispanic origin for all years. Hispanic was not available until 1975.

Source: ASPE tabulations of March Current Population Surveys.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 3. EARNINGS OF LOW-SKILLED WORKERS

**Figure WORK 3. Mean Weekly Wages of Men Working Full-Time, Full-Year with No More than a High School Education, by Race (1999 Dollars): Selected Years**



Source: ASPE tabulations of March CPS data.

- Mean weekly wages for full-time work by men with no more than a high school diploma have decreased in real terms for much of the past quarter century, with some recovery in the late 1990s. In 1970, the mean weekly wage for low-skilled men working full-time was \$660 (in 1999 dollars); the comparable wage in 1995 was \$597, a decrease of 10 percent.
- In recent years, this pattern has changed, and weekly wages for low-skilled men have risen, even after taking inflation into account. The mean weekly wage for low-skilled full-time workers was \$619 in 1999 – a rise above the 1995 level, but still not as high as wages for this group in 1970 (in 1999 dollars).
- The gap between mean weekly wages for white and black men with low education levels has narrowed over time, especially over the last five years. In 1970, the mean weekly wage for low-skilled black men working full-time was \$481 (in 1999 dollars), or 70 percent of the \$683 average for white men. However, full-time working black men with no more than a high school education received 80 percent of the mean weekly wages of white men in 1995 (\$493 compared to \$614) and 88 percent of the mean weekly wages of white men in 1999 (\$554 compared to \$633).

**Table WORK 3: Mean Weekly Wages of Men Working Full-Time, Full-Year with No More than a High-School Education, by Race (1999 Dollars): Selected Years**

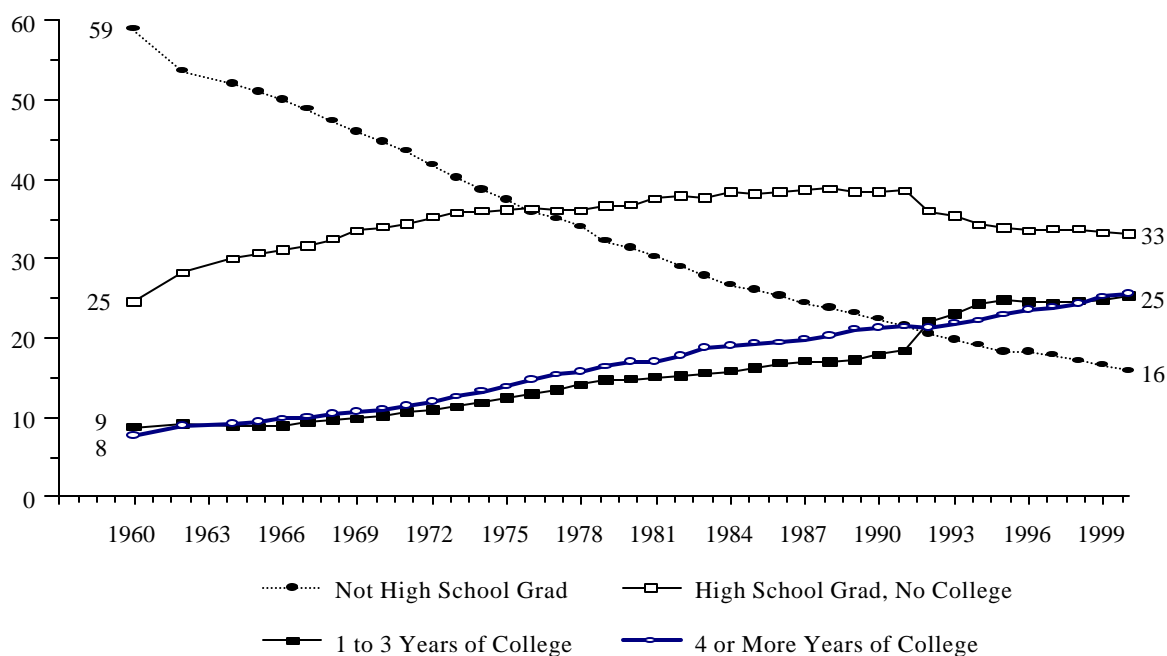
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All Men	\$660	\$672	\$670	\$647	\$605	\$597	\$608	\$619	\$608	\$619
White Men	\$683	\$689	\$689	\$667	\$622	\$614	\$625	\$636	\$623	\$633
Black Men	\$481	\$529	\$521	\$507	\$499	\$493	\$512	\$512	\$519	\$554

Note: Full-time, full-year workers work at least 48 weeks per year and 35 hours per week. White and black include those of Hispanic origin for all years.

Source: ASPE tabulations of March CPS data.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

**Figure WORK 4. Percentage of Adults Age 25 and Over, by Level of Educational Attainment: 1960-2000**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 2000, (Update)", *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-536, March 2000, and earlier reports, December 2000.

- There has been a marked decline over the past forty years in the percentage of the population who has not earned a high school diploma. This percentage fell from 59 percent in 1960 to 16 percent in 2000.
- The percentage of the population receiving a high school education only (with no subsequent college) was 25 percent in 1960 and rose to 39 percent in 1988. Since then this figure has fallen to 33 percent, although some of this decline is a result of a change in the survey methodology in 1992 (see note to Table WORK 4).
- Between 1960 and 1990, the percentage of the population with some college (one to three years) doubled, from 9 percent to 18 percent. The apparent jump in 1992 is a result of a change in the survey methodology (see note to Table WORK 4), but the trend continued upward, reaching a little over 25 percent in 2000.
- The percentage of the population completing four or more years of college more than tripled from 1960 to 2000, rising steadily from 8 percent to nearly 26 percent.

**Table WORK 4. Percentage of Adults Age 25 and Over, by Level of Educational Attainment:  
Selected Years**

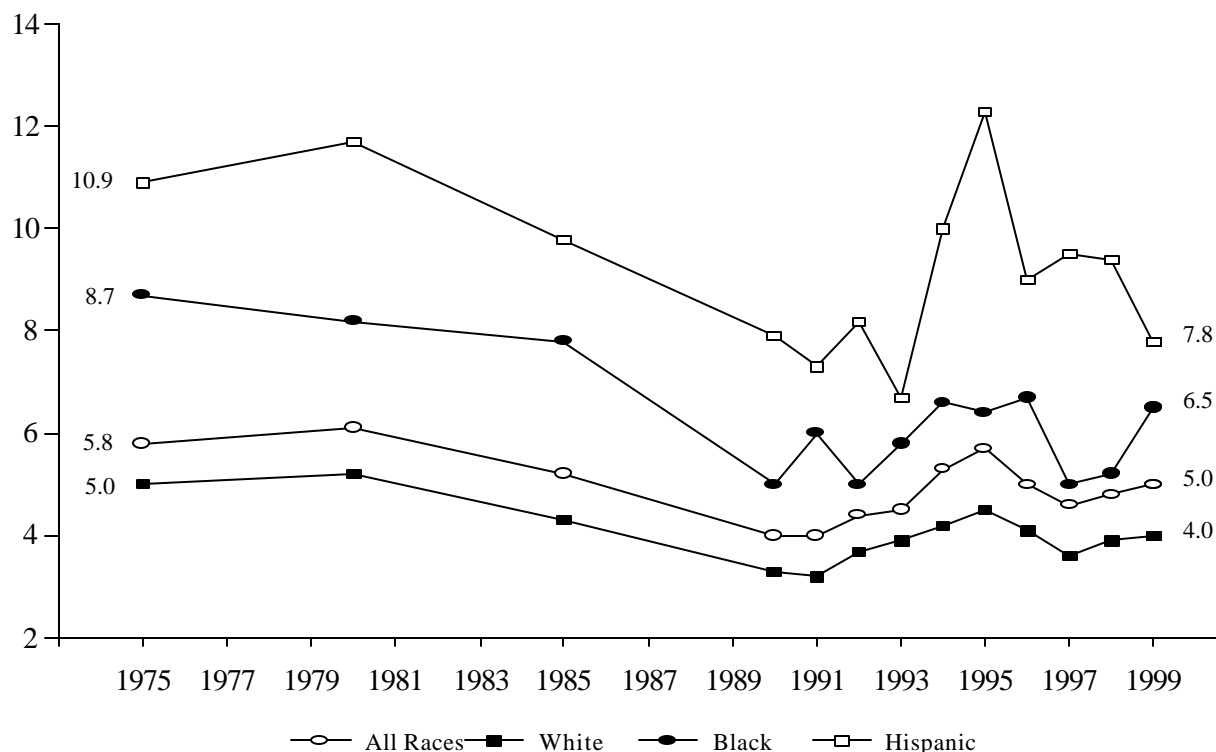
	Not a High School Graduate	Finished High School, No College	One to Three Years Of College	Four or More Years Of College
1940	76	14	5	5
1950	67	20	7	6
1960	59	25	9	8
1965	51	31	9	9
1970	45	34	10	11
1975	37	36	12	14
1980	31	37	15	17
1981	30	38	15	17
1982	29	38	15	18
1983	28	38	16	19
1984	27	38	16	19
1985	26	38	16	19
1986	25	38	17	19
1987	24	39	17	20
1988	24	39	17	20
1989	23	38	17	21
1990	22	38	18	21
1991	22	39	18	21
1992	21	36	22	21
1993	20	35	23	22
1994	19	34	24	22
1995	18	34	25	23
1996	18	34	25	24
1997	18	34	24	24
1998	17	34	25	24
1999	17	33	25	25
2000	16	33	25	26

Note: Completing the GED is not considered completing high school within this table. Beginning with data for 1992, a new survey question results in different categories than for prior years. Data shown as Finished High School, No College was previously from the category "High School, 4 years" and is now from the category "High School Graduate." Data shown as One to Three Years of College was previously from the category "College 1 to 3 years" and is now the sum of the categories: "Some College" and two separate "Associate Degree" categories. Data shown as Four or more Years of College was previously from the category "College 4 years or more," and is now the sum of the categories: "Bachelor's Degree," "Master's Degree," "Doctorate Degree," and "Professional Degree."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 2000, (Update)", *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-536, March 2000, and earlier reports," December 2000.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 5. HIGH-SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES

**Figure WORK 5. Percentage of Students Enrolled in Grades 10 to 12 in the Previous Year Who Were Not Enrolled and Had Not Graduated in the Survey Year, by Race: Selected Years**



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1998*, Table EA 1.4; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1998*, Table 1 and *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999*, Table 1.

- After declining steadily during the 1980s, dropout rates for teens in grades 10 to 12 began rising, from a total dropout rate of 4.0 percent in 1991 to a peak of 5.7 percent in 1995. The overall rate declined to 4.6 percent in 1997 but has since then trended slightly upward, to 5.0 percent in 1999.
- Among races, dropout rates are highest for Hispanic teens over time. In 1999, the dropout rate was 7.8 percent for Hispanic teens, compared to 6.5 percent for black teens and 4.0 percent for white teens.



**Table WORK 5. Percentage of Students Enrolled in Grades 10 to 12 in the Previous Year Who Were Not Enrolled and Had Not Graduated in the Survey Year, by Race: Selected Years**

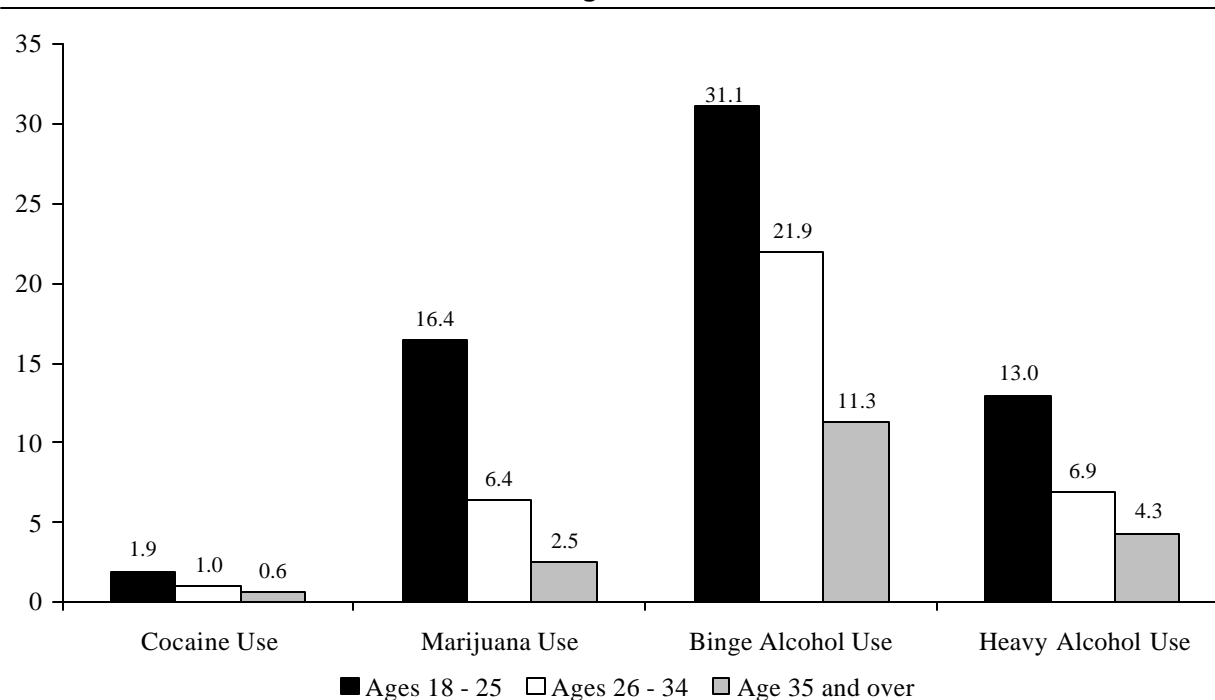
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Non-Hispanic White	5.0	5.2	4.3	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.0
Non-Hispanic Black	8.7	8.2	7.8	5.0	5.0	6.6	6.4	6.7	5.0	5.2	6.5
Hispanic	10.9	11.7	9.8	7.9	8.2	10.0	12.3	9.0	9.5	9.4	7.8

Note: Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1998*, Table EA 1.4; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1998*, Table 1 and *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999*, Table 1.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 6. ADULT ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

**Figure WORK 6. Percentage of Adults Who Used Cocaine or Marijuana or Abused Alcohol, by Age: 1999**



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

- In 1999, young adults (ages 18 to 25) were more likely than other adults to report cocaine use, marijuana use, or alcohol abuse in the past month. About one in six (16 percent) of adults 18 to 25 reported using marijuana in the past month, compared with 6 percent of adults 26 to 34 and 3 percent of adults 35 and older. Young adults were also significantly more likely to abuse alcohol than older adults.
- The percentages of persons reporting binge alcohol use were significantly larger than the percentages for all other reported behaviors, across all age groups and for all years with reports on alcohol use, as shown in Table WORK 6.
- Use of marijuana and cocaine has decreased across all age groups over the past twenty years. For example, reported cocaine use among adults ages 18 to 25 fell from 10 percent in 1979 to 2 percent in 1999; marijuana use fell from 36 percent in 1979 to 16 percent in 1999. There has been a much smaller decline in the use of alcohol since 1985.

**Table WORK 6. Percentage of Adults Who Used Cocaine or Marijuana or Abused Alcohol, by Age: Selected Years**

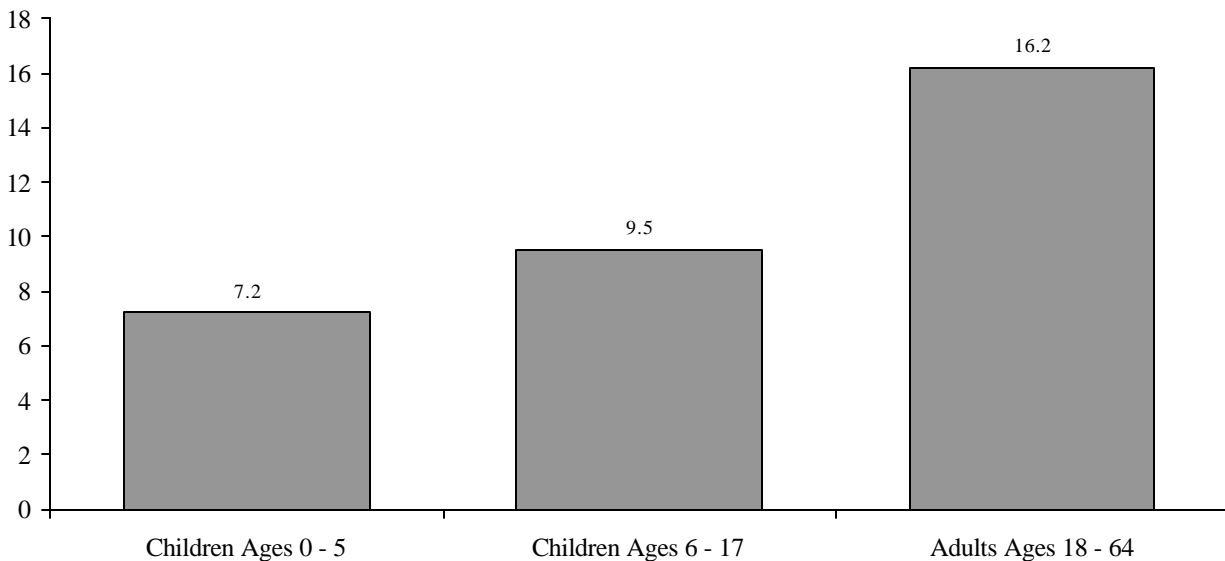
	1979	1985	1988	1991	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Cocaine</b>										
Ages 18-25	9.9	8.1	4.8	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.9
Ages 26-34	3.0	6.3	2.8	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.0
Age 35 and Over	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Marijuana</b>										
Ages 18-25	35.6	21.7	15.3	12.9	12.1	12.0	13.2	12.8	13.8	16.4
Ages 26-34	19.7	19.0	12.3	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.5	6.4
Age 35 and Over	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.5
<b>Binge Alcohol Use</b>										
Ages 18-25	N/A	34.4	28.2	31.2	33.6	29.9	32.0	28.0	31.7	31.1
Ages 26-34	N/A	27.5	19.7	21.5	24.0	24.0	22.8	23.1	22.0	21.9
Age 35 and Over	N/A	12.9	9.7	10.1	11.8	11.8	11.3	11.7	11.9	11.3
<b>Heavy Alcohol Use</b>										
Ages 18-25	N/A	13.8	12.0	15.2	13.2	12.0	12.9	11.1	13.8	13.0
Ages 26-34	N/A	11.5	7.1	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.1	7.5	7.2	6.9
Age 35 and Over	N/A	5.2	4.0	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.3

Note: Cocaine and marijuana use is defined as use during the past month. "Binge" Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy Alcohol Users are also "Binge" Alcohol Users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 7. ADULT/CHILD DISABILITY

Figure WORK 7. Percentage of the Total Population Reporting a Disability, by Age: 1994



Source: Unpublished data from the 1994 National Health Interview Survey on Disability, Phase I; 1994 NHIS, and 1994 Family Resources Supplement.

- In 1994, adults were more likely than children of school age (ages 6 to 17) to have a functional disability, and school-age children were in turn more likely to have a functional disability than younger children (ages 0 to 5).
- Among the non-elderly population, disability rates were the same for non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks (15 percent), but lower for Hispanics (11 percent), as shown in Table WORK 7.
- While adults were more likely to report a functional disability than children, a higher percentage of children than adults were actually recipients of disability program benefits in 1994, as shown in the bottom panel of Table WORK 7.

**Table WORK 7. Percentage of the Total Population Reporting a Disability, by Race and Age: 1994**

	<b>Functional Disability</b>
<b>All Persons, All Ages</b>	<b>18.3</b>
<b>All Persons under 65 Years</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>Racial Categories</b>	
(Persons under 65 Years)	
Non-Hispanic White	14.5
Non-Hispanic Black	14.5
Hispanic	11.3
<b>Age Categories</b>	
Children Ages 0-5	7.2
Children Ages 6-17	9.5
Adults Ages 18-64	16.2
Adults Age 65 and over	51.0

**Alternative Measures of Disability**

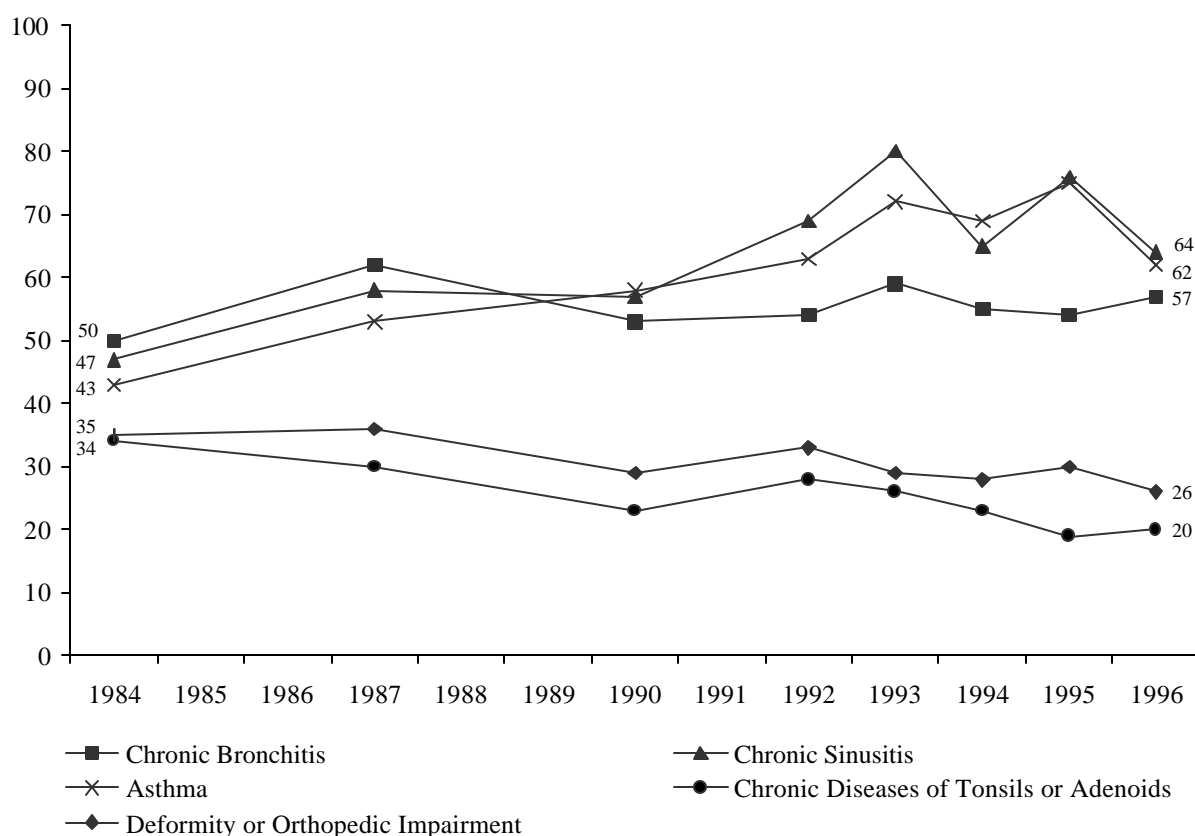
	<b>Functional Disability</b>	<b>Work Disability</b>	<b>Perceived Disability</b>	<b>Disability Program Recipient</b>
Children Ages 0-17	8.7	N/A	2.8	6.7
Adults Ages 18-64	16.2	10.7	7.0	5.7

Note: Functional disability only includes those disabilities expected to last at least 12 months. Functional disabilities were defined as either: (1) limitations in or inability to perform a variety of physical activities (i.e. walking, lifting, reaching); (2) serious sensory impairments (i.e. inability to read newsprint even with glasses or contact lenses); (3) serious symptoms of mental illness (i.e. frequent depression or anxiety; frequent confusion, disorientation, or difficulty remembering) which has seriously interfered with life for the last year; (4) use of selected assistive devices (i.e. wheelchairs, scooters, walkers); (5) developmental delays for children identified by a physician (i.e. physical, learning); (6) for children under 5, inability to perform age-appropriate functions (i.e. sitting up, walking); and, (7) long-term care needs. Work disability is defined as limitations in or the inability to work as a result of a physical, mental or emotional health condition. Perceived disability is a new disability measure based on the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and includes individuals who were perceived by themselves or others as having a disability. Disability program recipients include persons covered by Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Special Education Services, Early Intervention Services, and/or disability pensions.

Source: Unpublished data from the 1994 National Health Interview Survey on Disability, Phase I; 1994 NHIS, and 1994 Family Resources Supplement.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 8. CHILDREN'S HEALTH CONDITIONS

**Figure WORK 8. Selected Chronic Health Conditions per 1,000 Children Ages 0 to 17: Selected Years**



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1998*. Table HC 2.5.

- Respiratory conditions, especially chronic sinusitis and asthma, were the most prevalent chronic health conditions experienced in recent years by children.
- Rates for asthma show some year-to-year variation, but were higher in the mid-1990s (62 to 75 children per thousand) than in the mid-1980s (43 to 53 children per thousand). Like rates for asthma, the prevalence of chronic sinusitis has both increased and showed considerable year-to-year variation.
- In 1996, 26 children per thousand had a deformity or orthopedic impairment, down from a high of 36 children per thousand in 1987, as shown in Table WORK 8.
- The rate for heart disease among children has ranged from a low of 18 cases per thousand in 1994 to a high of 24 cases per thousand in 1996, with no clear trend.

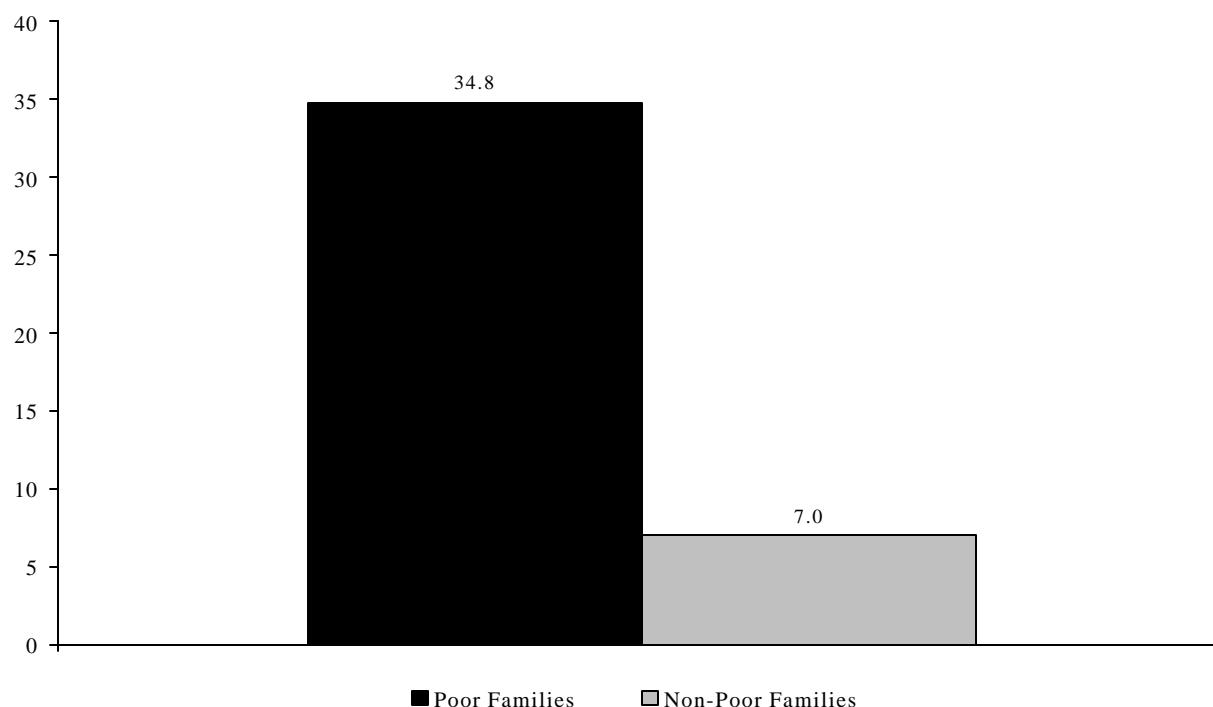
**Table WORK 8. Selected Chronic Health Conditions per 1,000 Children Ages 0 to 17:  
Selected Years**

	1984	1987	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Respiratory Conditions</b>								
Chronic Bronchitis	50	62	53	54	59	55	54	57
Chronic Sinusitis	47	58	57	69	80	65	76	64
Asthma	43	53	58	63	72	69	75	62
Chronic Diseases of Tonsils or Adenoids	34	30	23	28	26	23	19	20
<b>Impairments</b>								
Deformity or Orthopedic Impairment	35	36	29	33	29	28	30	26
Speech Impairment	16	19	14	21	20	21	18	16
Hearing Impairment	24	16	21	15	17	18	15	13
Visual Impairment	9	10	9	10	7	9	7	6
<b>Other Conditions</b>								
Heart Disease	23	22	19	19	20	18	19	24
Anemia	11	8	10	11	9	12	7	5
Epilepsy	7	4	4	3	5	5	4	5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1998*. Table HC 2.5.

## EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 9. CHILD CARE EXPENDITURES

**Figure WORK 9. Percentage of Monthly Income Spent on Child Care by Families with Employed Mothers: 1995**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, “Who’s Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Fall 1995” *Current Population Reports*, Series P70-70 2000.

- Child care expenditures accounted for more than one-third (35 percent) of the monthly family income of poor families with employed mothers who used paid arrangements for at least one child under age fifteen in the fall of 1995. Child care expenses accounted for a much smaller share – 7 percent – of monthly income of non-poor families with employed mothers. Across all families, the share is also about 7 percent.
- As shown in Table WORK 9a, employed single mothers spent a larger percentage of their monthly family income on child care expenses (13 to 14 percent) than did employed married mothers (6 percent).
- The percentage of family income spent on child care has risen slowly, but steadily, from 6 percent in 1986 to 7 percent in 1995, as shown in Table WORK 9b.
- Child care expenditures as a percentage of monthly income in poor families with employed mothers has fluctuated in the past several years, from 27 percent in 1991, to 21 percent in 1993 and 35 percent in 1995.



**Table WORK 9a. Percentage of Monthly Income Spent on Child Care by Families with Employed Mothers, by Selected Characteristics: 1995**

<b>All Families</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Racial Categories</b>	
Non-Hispanic White	6.8
Non-Hispanic Black	8.7
Hispanic	11.9
<b>Marital Status</b>	
Married, Husband Present	6.4
Widowed, Separated, Divorced	13.7
Never Married	13.4
<b>Poverty Status</b>	
Below poverty	34.8
Above poverty	7.0
100 to 199 percent of poverty	16.9
200 percent and above poverty	6.2

Notes: Based on expenditures for families with children under age fifteen and an employed mother and at least one child in a paid child care arrangement.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Fall 1995," *Current Population Reports*, Series P70-70, 2000.

**Table WORK 9b. Percentage of Monthly Income Spent on Child Care by Families with Employed Mothers: Selected Years**

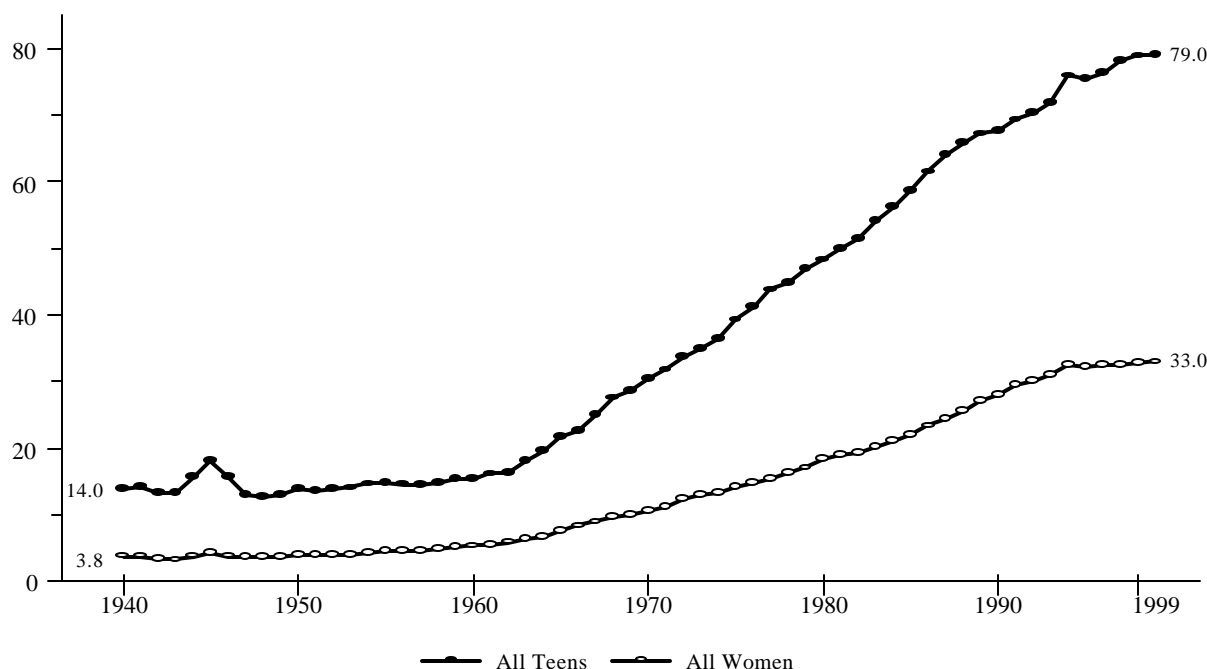
	All Families	Poor Families	Non-Poor Families
1986	6.3	N/A	N/A
1987	6.6	N/A	N/A
1988	6.8	N/A	N/A
1990	6.9	N/A	N/A
1991	7.1	26.6	6.9
1993	7.3	21.0	7.0
1995	7.4	34.8	7.0

Note: Based on expenditures for families with children under age fifteen and an employed mother and at least one child in a paid child care arrangement. Past volumes of *Indicators of Welfare Dependence* showed income spent on child care by families with children under age five.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Fall 1995," *Current Population Reports*, Series P70-70, 2000 and related tables.

## NON-MARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 1. BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN

**Figure BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women, by Age Group: 1940-1999**



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940 - 1999," *National Vital Health Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48(3), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49(1), 2001.

- C The percentage of children born outside of marriage to women of all ages has increased over the past half-century, from 4 percent in 1940 to 33 percent in 1999. This increase reflects changes in several factors: the rate at which unmarried women have children, the rate at which married women have children, and the rate at which women marry.
- C The percentage of children born outside of marriage is especially high among teen women. Close to four-fifths (79 percent) of all births to teens took place outside of marriage in 1999.
- C After fifty years of growth, the percentage of unmarried births to all women has leveled off since 1994. Growth in the percentage of unmarried births to teen mothers has also slowed since 1994, but it is still rising (from 76 percent in 1994 to 79 percent in 1999).
- C Recently, the percentage of out-of-wedlock births has leveled off among black teens and all black women. Among white teens and all white women, the trend continues upward (see Table C-1 in Appendix C for non-marital birth data by age and race).

**Table BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women, by Age Group: 1940-1999**

	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	All Teens	All Women
1940	64.5	N/A	N/A	14.0	3.8
1941	64.1	N/A	N/A	14.2	3.8
1942	64.5	N/A	N/A	13.2	3.4
1943	64.2	N/A	N/A	13.4	3.3
1944	64.5	N/A	N/A	15.7	3.8
1945	70.0	N/A	N/A	18.2	4.3
1946	66.4	N/A	N/A	15.7	3.8
1947	65.1	N/A	N/A	13.0	3.6
1948	61.4	20.8	8.5	12.7	3.7
1949	61.8	21.1	8.6	12.9	3.7
1950	63.7	22.6	9.4	13.9	4.0
1951	62.9	21.8	9.1	13.5	3.9
1952	63.6	22.8	9.2	14.0	3.9
1953	64.0	22.3	9.6	14.1	4.1
1954	64.4	23.2	10.1	14.7	4.4
1955	66.3	23.2	10.3	14.9	4.5
1956	66.1	23.0	10.0	14.6	4.6
1957	66.1	23.1	9.8	14.5	4.7
1958	66.2	23.3	10.3	14.9	5.0
1959	67.9	24.2	10.6	15.4	5.2
1960	67.8	24.0	10.7	15.4	5.3
1961	69.7	25.3	11.3	16.2	5.6
1962	69.5	26.7	11.3	16.4	5.9
1963	71.1	28.2	12.5	18.0	6.3
1964	74.2	29.9	13.5	19.7	6.8
1965	78.5	32.8	15.3	21.6	7.7
1966	76.3	35.3	16.1	22.6	8.4
1967	80.3	37.7	18.0	25.0	9.0
1968	81.0	40.4	20.1	27.6	9.7
1969	79.3	41.3	21.1	28.7	10.0
1970	80.8	43.0	22.4	30.5	10.7
1971	82.1	44.5	23.2	31.8	11.3
1972	81.9	45.9	24.7	33.8	12.4
1973	84.8	46.7	25.6	35.0	13.0
1974	84.6	48.3	27.0	36.4	13.2

*over*

**Table BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women, by Age Group: 1940-1999 (continued)**

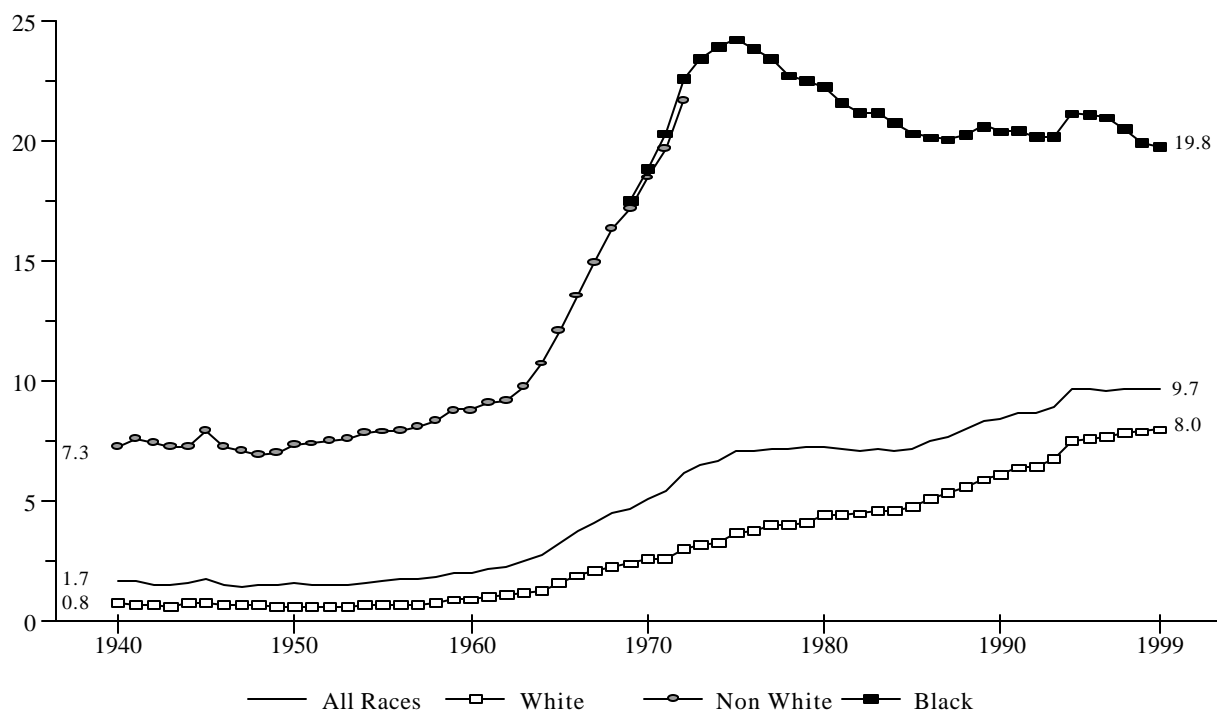
	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	All Teens	All Women
1975	87.0	51.4	29.8	39.3	14.2
1976	86.4	54.0	31.6	41.2	14.8
1977	88.2	56.6	34.4	43.8	15.5
1978	87.3	57.5	36.2	44.9	16.3
1979	88.8	60.0	38.1	46.9	17.1
1980	88.7	61.5	39.8	48.3	18.4
1981	89.2	63.3	41.4	49.9	18.9
1982	89.2	65.0	43.0	51.4	19.4
1983	90.4	67.5	45.7	54.1	20.3
1984	91.1	69.2	48.1	56.3	21.0
1985	91.8	70.9	50.7	58.7	22.0
1986	92.5	73.3	53.6	61.5	23.4
1987	92.9	75.8	56.0	64.0	24.5
1988	93.6	77.1	58.5	65.9	25.7
1989	92.4	77.7	60.4	67.2	27.1
1990	91.6	77.7	61.3	67.6	28.0
1991	91.3	78.7	63.2	69.3	29.5
1992	91.3	79.2	64.6	70.5	30.1
1993	91.3	79.9	66.1	71.8	31.0
1994	94.5	84.1	70.0	75.9	32.6
1995	93.5	83.7	69.8	75.6	32.2
1996	93.8	84.4	70.8	76.3	32.4
1997	95.7	86.7	72.5	78.2	32.4
1998	96.6	87.5	73.6	78.9	32.8
1999	96.5	87.7	74.0	79.0	33.0

Note: Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940 - 1999," *National Vital Health Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48(3), 2000; National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Preliminary Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48(14), 2000.

## NON-MARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 2. BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS

**Figure BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 19, by Race: 1940-1999**



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940 - 1999," *National Vital Health Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48(3), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49(1), 2001.

- C In contrast to Figure BIRTH 1, which showed births to unmarried teens as a percentage of all teen births, Figure BIRTH 2 shows births to unmarried teens as a percentage of births to all women. This percentage has risen over time, from just under 2 percent in 1940 to just under 10 percent in 1999. It may be affected by several factors: the age distribution of the population, the marriage rate among teens, the birth rate among unmarried teens, and the birth rate among all other women.
- C Between 1960 and 1999, the percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens trended upward among white women, from less than 1 percent in 1960 to 8 percent in 1999.
- C Among black women, the percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens varied greatly during the same period, rising sharply to a peak of 24 percent in 1975, and showing a gradual decline in most years since then. The rate fell to 20 percent in 1999, the lowest percentage since 1970. The sharp increase in the late 1960s and early 1970s reflects a rise in non-marital teen births concurrent with a decline in total black births.

**Table BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 19, by Race: 1940-1999**

	All Races	White	Black
1940	1.7	0.8	N/A
1941	1.7	0.7	N/A
1942	1.5	0.7	N/A
1943	1.5	0.6	N/A
1944	1.6	0.8	N/A
1945	1.8	0.8	N/A
1946	1.5	0.7	N/A
1947	1.4	0.7	N/A
1948	1.5	0.7	N/A
1949	1.5	0.6	N/A
1950	1.6	0.6	N/A
1951	1.5	0.6	N/A
1952	1.5	0.6	N/A
1953	1.6	0.6	N/A
1954	1.7	0.7	N/A
1955	1.7	0.7	N/A
1956	1.7	0.7	N/A
1957	1.8	0.7	N/A
1958	1.9	0.8	N/A
1959	2.0	0.9	N/A
1960	2.0	0.9	N/A
1961	2.2	1.0	N/A
1962	2.3	1.1	N/A
1963	2.5	1.2	N/A
1964	2.8	1.3	N/A
1965	3.3	1.6	N/A
1966	3.8	1.9	N/A
1967	4.1	2.1	N/A
1968	4.5	2.3	N/A
1969	4.7	2.4	17.5
1970	5.1	2.6	18.8
1971	5.5	2.6	20.3
1972	6.2	3.0	22.6
1973	6.5	3.2	23.4
1974	6.7	3.3	23.9

*over*

**Table BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 19, by Race:  
1940-1999 (continued)**

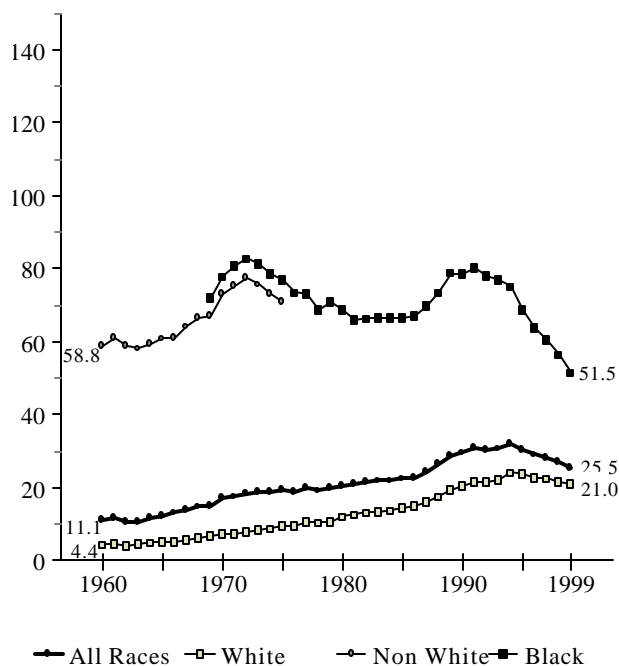
	All Races	White	Black
1975	7.1	3.7	24.2
1976	7.1	3.8	23.8
1977	7.2	4.0	23.4
1978	7.2	4.0	22.7
1979	7.2	4.1	22.5
1980	7.3	4.4	22.2
1981	7.1	4.5	21.5
1982	7.1	4.5	21.2
1983	7.2	4.6	21.2
1984	7.1	4.6	20.7
1985	7.2	4.8	20.3
1986	7.5	5.1	20.1
1987	7.7	5.3	20.0
1988	8.0	5.6	20.3
1989	8.3	5.9	20.6
1990	8.4	6.1	20.4
1991	8.7	6.4	20.4
1992	8.7	6.5	20.2
1993	8.9	6.8	20.2
1994	9.7	7.5	21.1
1995	9.6	7.6	21.1
1996	9.6	7.7	20.9
1997	9.7	7.8	20.5
1998	9.7	7.9	19.9
1999	9.7	8.0	19.8

Note: Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child. White and black include those of Hispanic origin for all years. Rates for 1981-1989 have been revised and differ, therefore, from rates published in *Vital Statistics in the United States, Vol. 1, Natality*, for 1991 and earlier years.

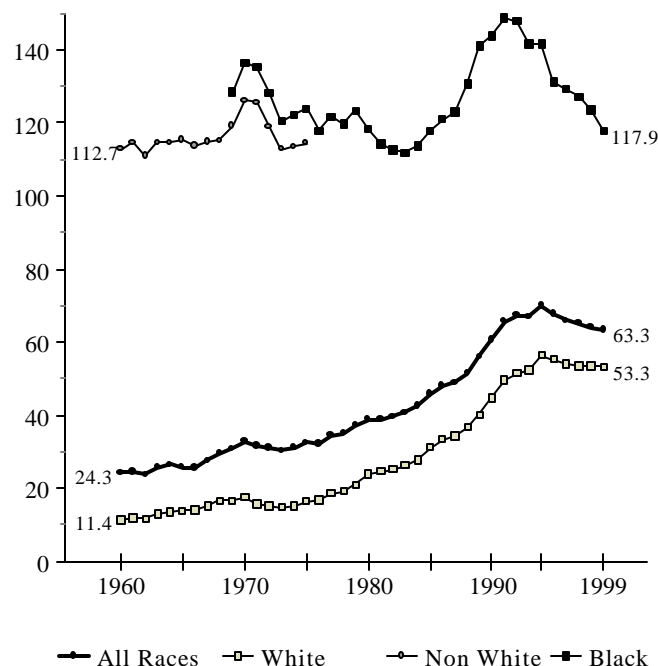
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940 - 1999," *National Vital Health Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48(3), 2000; National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Preliminary Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48(14), 2000.

## NON-MARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 3. UNMARRIED TEEN BIRTH RATES WITHIN AGE GROUPS

**Figure BIRTH 3a. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 17, by Race: 1960-1999**



**Figure BIRTH 3b. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 18 and 19, by Race: 1960-1999**



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940 - 1999," *National Vital Health Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48(3), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 49(1), 2001.

- C The birth rate per 1,000 unmarried teens fell between 1994 and 1999 for both black and white teens and for both younger (15 to 17 years) and older age groups (18 and 19 years). The rate for black teens 18 and 19, for example, fell from 142 per 1,000 to 118 per 1,000. Declines were larger among black teens than among white teens.
- C Prior to 1994, birth rates among unmarried white teens in both age groups rose steadily for nearly three decades (4 to 24 percent among 15 to 17 year-olds and 11 to 56 percent among 18 and 19 year-olds).
- C Among unmarried black teens in both age groups, birth rates varied greatly over the period, reaching peaks in both the early 1970s and early 1990s. Rates for both age groups were lower in 1999 than in 1969. While birth rates among unmarried black teens remain high compared to rates for unmarried white teens, the gap between black and white teens narrowed considerably during the 1990s.



**Table BIRTH 3. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teen Women Within Age Groups, by Race: 1960-1999**

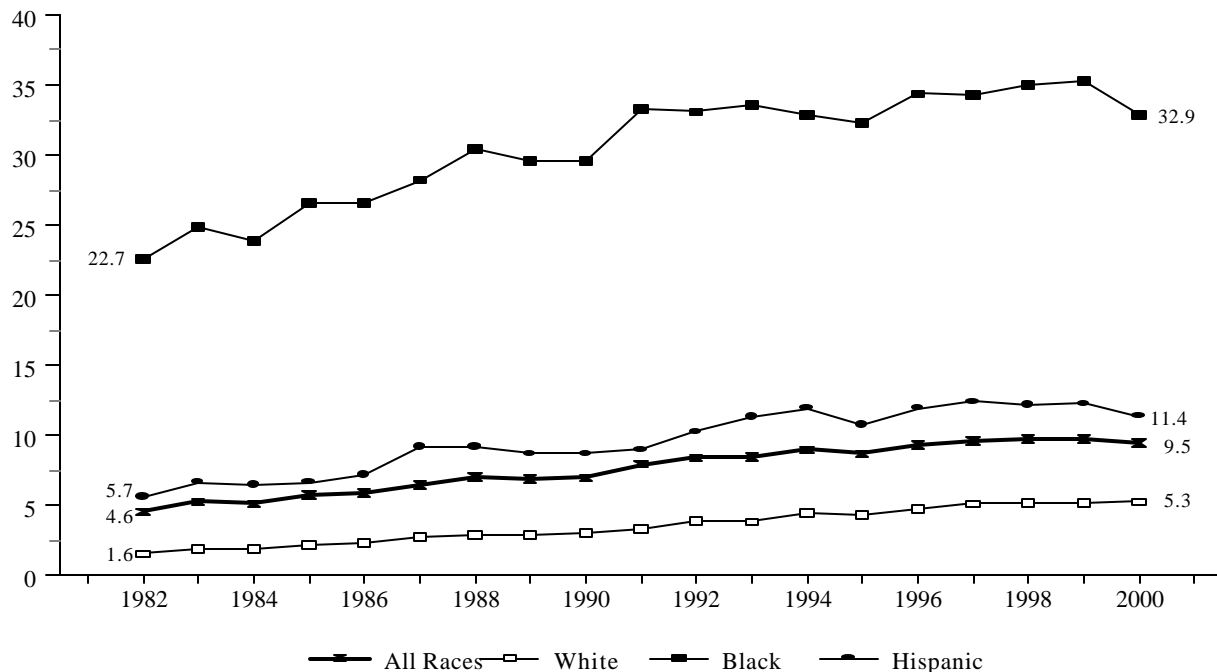
	Ages 15-17			Ages 18 and 19		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
1960	11.1	4.4	N/A	24.3	11.4	N/A
1961	11.7	4.6	N/A	24.6	12.1	N/A
1962	10.7	4.1	N/A	23.8	11.7	N/A
1963	10.9	4.5	N/A	25.8	13.0	N/A
1964	11.6	4.9	N/A	26.5	13.6	N/A
1965	12.5	5.0	N/A	25.8	13.9	N/A
1966	13.1	5.4	N/A	25.6	14.1	N/A
1967	13.8	5.6	N/A	27.6	15.3	N/A
1968	14.7	6.2	N/A	29.6	16.6	N/A
1969	15.2	6.6	72.0	30.8	16.6	128.4
1970	17.1	7.5	77.9	32.9	17.6	136.4
1971	17.5	7.4	80.7	31.7	15.8	135.2
1972	18.5	8.0	82.8	30.9	15.1	128.2
1973	18.7	8.4	81.2	30.4	14.9	120.5
1974	18.8	8.8	78.6	31.2	15.3	122.2
1975	19.3	9.6	76.8	32.5	16.5	123.8
1976	19.0	9.7	73.5	32.1	16.9	117.9
1977	19.8	10.5	73.0	34.6	18.7	121.7
1978	19.1	10.3	68.8	35.1	19.3	119.6
1979	19.9	10.8	71.0	37.2	21.0	123.3
1980	20.6	12.0	68.8	39.0	24.1	118.2
1981	20.9	12.6	65.9	39.0	24.6	114.2
1982	21.5	13.1	66.3	39.6	25.3	112.7
1983	22.0	13.6	66.8	40.7	26.4	111.9
1984	21.9	13.7	66.5	42.5	27.9	113.6
1985	22.4	14.5	66.8	45.9	31.2	117.9
1986	22.8	14.9	67.0	48.0	33.5	121.1
1987	24.5	16.2	69.9	48.9	34.5	123.0
1988	26.4	17.6	73.5	51.5	36.8	130.5
1989	28.7	19.3	78.9	56.0	40.2	140.9
1990	29.6	20.4	78.8	60.7	44.9	143.7
1991	30.9	21.8	80.4	65.7	49.6	148.7
1992	30.4	21.6	78.0	67.3	51.5	147.8
1993	30.6	22.1	76.8	66.9	52.4	141.6
1994	32.0	24.1	75.1	70.1	56.4	141.6
1995	30.5	23.6	68.6	67.6	55.4	131.2
1996	29.0	22.7	64.0	65.9	54.1	129.2
1997	28.2	22.4	60.6	65.2	53.6	127.2
1998	27.0	21.8	56.5	64.2	53.5	123.5
1999	25.5	21.0	51.5	63.3	53.3	117.9

Note: Rates are per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child. White and black include those of Hispanic origin for all years. Rates for 1981-1989 have been revised and differ, therefore, from rates published in *Vital Statistics in the United States, Vol. I, Natality*, for 1991 and earlier years.

Source: See Figures BIRTH 3a and BIRTH 3b.

## NON-MARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 4. NEVER-MARRIED FAMILY STATUS

**Figure BIRTH 4. Percentage of All Children Living in Families with a Never-Married Female Head, by Race: 1982-2000**



Source of CPS data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-212, 287, 365, 380, 399, 418, 423, 433, 445, 450, 461, 468, 478, 484, 491, 496, 506, 514, various years, and ASPE tabulations of the 1999 and 2000 CPS.

Source of 1960 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, "Persons by Family Characteristics," tables 1 and 19.

- C The percentage of children living in families with never-married female heads increased from under 5 percent in 1982 to nearly 10 percent in 2000.
- C The percentage of white children living in families headed by never-married women has continued to rise over the past twenty years, from less than 2 percent in 1982 to over 5 percent in 2000.
- C Among Hispanics, the percentage of children living with never-married female heads more than doubled over the past sixteen years, going from less than 6 percent in 1982 to more than 12 percent in 1997. In 2000, the percentage dropped nearly a full point.
- C The percentage of black children living in families headed by never-married women was much higher than the percentages for other groups throughout the time period. However, the percentage dropped from 35 to 33 percent in the past year.

**Table BIRTH 4. Number and Percentage of All Children Living in Families with a Never-Married Female Head, by Race: Selected Years**

	Number of Children (in thousands)				Percentage			
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic
1960	221	49	173	—	0.4	0.1	2.2	—
1970	527	110	442	—	0.8	0.2	5.2	—
1975	1,166	296	864	—	1.8	0.5	9.9	—
1980	1,745	501	1,193	210	2.9	1.0	14.5	4.0
1982	2,768	793	1,947	291	4.6	1.6	22.7	5.7
1984	3,131	959	2,109	357	5.2	1.9	23.9	6.5
1986	3,606	1,174	2,375	451	5.9	2.3	26.6	7.2
1987	3,985	1,385	2,524	587	6.5	2.8	28.2	9.2
1988	4,302	1,482	2,736	600	7.0	3.0	30.4	9.2
1989	4,290	1,483	2,695	592	6.9	2.9	29.6	8.7
1990	4,365	1,527	2,738	605	7.0	3.0	29.6	8.7
1991	5,040	1,725	3,176	644	8.0	3.4	33.3	9.0
1992	5,410	2,016	3,192	757	8.4	3.9	33.1	10.3
1993	5,511	2,015	3,317	848	8.5	3.9	33.6	11.3
1994	6,000	2,412	3,321	1,083	9.0	4.5	32.9	12.0
1995	5,862	2,317	3,255	1,017	8.7	4.3	32.3	10.8
1996	6,365	2,563	3,567	1,161	9.4	4.8	34.4	12.0
1997	6,598	2,788	3,575	1,242	9.7	5.1	34.3	12.4
1998	6,700	2,850	3,644	1,254	9.8	5.2	35.1	12.2
1999	6,759	2,841	3,652	1,310	9.8	5.2	35.3	12.3
2000	6,591	2,881	3,413	1,256	9.5	5.3	32.9	11.4

Note: Data are for all children under 18 who are not family heads (excludes householders, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses). Also excludes inmates of institutions; children who are living with neither of their parents are excluded from the denominator. Based on Current Population Survey (CPS) except 1960, 1970, and 1980, which are based on decennial census data. Nonwhite data are shown for Black in 1960. In 1982, improved data collection and processing procedures helped to identify parent-child subfamilies. (See *Current Population Reports*, P-20, 399, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984.)

Source of CPS data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-212, 287, 365, 380, 399, 418, 423, 433, 445, 450, 461, 468, 478, 484, 491, 496, 506, 514, various years, and ASPE tabulations of the 1999 and 2000 CPS.

Source of 1960 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, "Persons by Family Characteristics," tables 1 and 19.